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Vol. CVII.

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A A



700 Years ago Roger Bacon wrote his *Opus Majus*

*Roger Bacon, a monk of the 13th Century, was one of the first true scientists. He invented the magnifying glass and was familiar with gunpowder. To his ignorant contemporaries he seemed in league with the Devil, and as a result of jealous intrigue spent most of his life in prison. His *Opus Majus* was a summary of his knowledge written at the Papal command.*

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OPINIONS vary as to which is the better policy. To sell an "Own Name" or a "Branded Line" of Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil.

Price Cutting and Competition are causing pharmacists to consider the question seriously. The demand for a branded line is increasing and "Wander" Brand Malt and Oil has been placed on the market to meet a large number of applications made to us.

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Allow us to submit you specimens without obligation of any kind. Compare them with others and let analysis be the standard of judgment. We can please you if you will kindly grant us the opportunity.

Send your enquiries first to

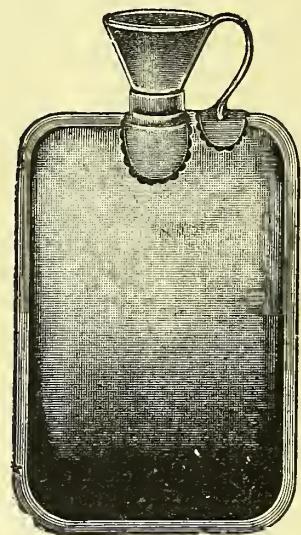
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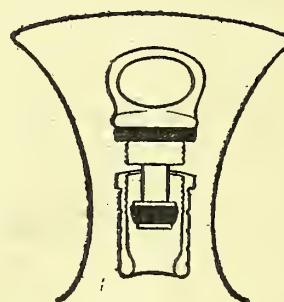
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INDIA RUBBER HOT WATER BOTTLES



VELOUR PLUSH COVERS	FLEECY COVERS
Pale Blue, Saxe Blue, Rose, Pink, Grey or White.	Pale Blue, Saxe Blue, Grey and Pink.
Per doz.	Size.
10/-	8 x 6
11/6	10 x 6
12/6	10 x 8
12/6	12 x 6
14/-	12 x 8
15/6	14 x 8
16/6	12 x 10
18/6	14 x 10
21/6	16 x 10
24/6	16 x 12
	5/6
	6/-
	7/-
	7/-
	8/-
	9/-
	10/-
	11/-
	12/-
	13/6



	Size.	Per Doz.
	8 x 6	30/-
	10 x 6	34/-
	10 x 8	40/-
	12 x 6	38/-
	12 x 8	44/-
	14 x 8	51/-
	12 x 10	51/-
Best British Make	14 x 10	58/6
<i>Non-Leaking</i>	14 x 12	69/-
<i>Neck and Stopper</i>	16 x 10	65/-
<i>Grey Rubber.</i>	16 x 12	72/-

3 doz. by weight per lb. 4/6.
12 doz. by weight per lb. 4/3.
Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

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80-82 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Addressograph, Ltd.	32	Cartwright, W. B., Ltd. (Moorland Tablets)	16	Genoxide, Ltd. (Bath Powder, &c.) ..	ix
Agfa, Ltd. (Photographic Chemicals) xxiv		Cellophane Co. (Wrapping Material) xxv		Gibbins, R., & Co. ('Constiplets,' &c.)	Leader Page
Alza Manufacturing Co. (Vanishing Cream)	x	Chemical Works, Flora (Ess. Oils) 18		Glass Products, Ltd. (Bottles, &c.) xxviii	
Arnott, J., & Sons, Ltd. (Petroleum Jelly)	xxvii	Christy, T., & Co. (Grips Pastilles, Py-shan Points Tea)	36-vii	Glaxo (Prescription Glaxo) ..	Leader Page
Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd. Col. Supp.		Coate & Co. (Axminster), Ltd. (Tooth-brushes)	36	Gledhill, G. H., & Sons (Cash Tilts) 33	
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd. (Whole-sale Druggists)	15	Coleman & Co., Ltd. (Wincarnis) ..	xv	Gollin & Co. (Pty.), Ltd. ("Aspro") xii	
Balneo Products (Natural Salts, &c.) xi		Connell, A., & Co. (Aniline Dyes, &c.) ii		Gower, John (Books)	Col. Supp.
Berde & Fish (Valuers, &c.) Col. Supp.		Coty (England), Ltd. (Christmas Lines)	19	Graesser-Monsanto Chemical Works, Ltd. (Aspirgan)	Cover
Berg, E., Ltd. (Shopfittings)	xxiv-Col. Supp.	Cowen, E., & Co. ("Dartring", Lanoline)	Leader Page	Grey's, Dr., Silver Pill Co., Ltd. ..	vi
Berk, F. W., & Co., Ltd. (Cod Liver Oil, &c.)	xvi	Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd. (Formamide Tablets)	Cover	Grout & Co., Ltd. (Crêpe Bandages, &c.)	xx
Betts & Co., Ltd. (Collapsible Tubes) xxv		Croda, Ltd. (Lanoline)	xxvii	Hampson, Fredk. (Bottles)	xxviii
Birmingham Envelope Co., Ltd. (Photo Wallets, &c.)	xxvii	Crookes Laboratories (Collools) ..	viii	Harker, C. R., Stagg & Morgan, Ltd. (Petrolax)	vi
Blosser, Dr., Ltd. (Bonus Offer)	xi	Cupal, Ltd. (Secto)	7	Harley, T. (Rat Poison)	xxvi
Blythe, W., & Co., Ltd. (Chemicals) ..	iv	Curasol Sock Co. (Boric Socks)	xx	Himrod Manfg. Co. (Asthma Cure) xiii	
Bond, J. (London), Ltd. (Marking Ink)	xxvi	Dearborn (1923), Ltd. (Toilet Speci-alities, &c.)	22-27	Hobson, Trimble & Co., Ltd.	xxi
Bourjois, A., et Cie, Ltd. (Ashes of Roses)	23	Debach & Harrop (Toilet Preps.)	26	Hornby & Co. (Hull), Ltd. (Tin Canisters)	34
Brady & Martin, Ltd. (Galenicals, &c.) ii		Denver Chemical Manfg. Co. (Anti-phlogistine)	xii	Howards & Sons, Ltd. (Aspirin Tablets)	Cover
Braun, H. W. (Chemical Products) ..	v	Domen Belts, Ltd. (Surgical Belts) xxi		Hunt's, Ltd. (Stone Bottles and Jars)	Leader Page
Brett & Co.	Col. Supp.	Dudley & Co., Ltd. (Display Sets, &c.)	35-x-xxv	Incorporated Society of Chiropodists 36	
Brierley, John (Valuer, &c.) Col. Supp.		Edme, Ltd. (Extract of Malt, &c.) ..	xiv	Jeffreys, Miller & Co., Ltd. (Malt Extract, &c.)	xviii
Bristol-Myers Co. (Ipana)	24	Edwards, Wm., & Sons (Parrish's Food)	ix	Johnson & Sons Mfg. Chemists, Ltd. (Chemicals)	iv
Bristow, T. F., & Co., Ltd. (Toilet Preps.)	29	Evans, Norman, & Rais, Ltd. (Rasevan)	xxvi	Josephs, Percy R. E. (Shopfittings)	Col. Supp.
British Diamalt Co. (Extract of Malt)	xvi	Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (Pastilles)	13	Josephs, Philip, & Sons (Shopfittings)	Col. Supp.
British Drug Houses, Ltd. ('Eastern Foam')	40	Farley, A., Ltd. (Shopfittings) Col. Supp.		Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd. (Brushes) 30	
Britton, Malcolm & Waymark, Ltd. (Clinical Thermometers)	38	Farmer, F., & Co. (Rat Poison) ..	xxvi	Kerfoot, T., & Co., Ltd. (Throat Pastilles)	17
Bruce, Dawson & Co., Ltd. (Bottle Caps)	xxviii	Fecher, M. J., Ltd. (Menthol Cones, &c.)	x	Khasana, Ltd. (Beauty Preps.)	31
Burrough, J., Ltd. (Alcohol)	Leader Page	Ferber, R., Ltd. (Capsules, &c.)	x	King, Geo., & Co. (Foods)	33
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Sodium Salicylate)	39	Fink, F., & Co. (Gums)	35	King, J. C., Ltd. (Shopfittings, &c.) xxiii	
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd. (Ess. Oils)	Cover	Fripps, Ltd. (Toilet Preparations) ..	14	Kirby, Douglas & Co., Ltd. (Razor Blades)	24
Butler & Crispe (Hot Water Bottles)	4	Gale, Lister & Co., Ltd. (Wines) ..	xviii	Kronheimer Bros. (Advertising Novelties)	36

[Continued overleaf.]

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"OPIUM MANCHESTER"TELEPHONES:
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Reliable House for all
Pharmaceutical Preparations

Concentrated Waters.
Concentrated Infusions.
Essential Oils.

OPIUM
B.P. Tinct. Aqueous Tinct.

"Silver Churn" Dairy Specialities.

MANCHESTER.

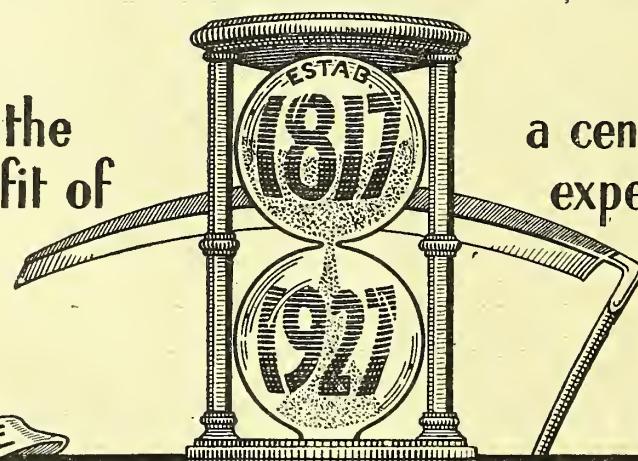
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INDEX—cont.

P.A.T.A.	xiii
Lawrence & Co. (Horsehair Flesh Gloves, &c.)	xxii
Lee, R. (Manicure Requisites)	18
Lever Bros., Ltd. (Glycerine)	iv
Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd. (Precipitated Chalk)	36
London Rubber Co. (Surgical Rubber Goods)	xx
Macandrews & Forbes, Ltd. (Apollo Liquorice)	v
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. (Alkaloids) Cover	
Madden, J. P. (Varicosan Bandage) xxi	
Marie Antoinette Co. (Morgan's Pomade)	24
Marmite Food Extract Co., Ltd.	xiii
Martin, Bob, Ltd. (Dog Medicines) xxvi	
Matthews & Wilson, Ltd. (Tablets) iv	
Matthews, D., & Sons (Shopfittings) Col. Supp.	
Maw, S., Son & Sons, Ltd.	11
Mergeson & Co., Ltd. (Iodized Preparations)	i
Melin, C., & Co. (Flasks)	xxii
Mills, A. J., & Co., Ltd. (Honey) .. xiv	
Mousley, F. (Sunray Puffs, &c.)	27
Neave's Food, Ltd. (Food)	xviii
Newball & Mason (Extract of Herbs) xiv	
Newberry, F., & Sons, Ltd. (Dressings)	xxi
New Era Treatment Co. ("Elasto") Leader Page	
News of the World 9	
Nildé (Paris) Agency, Ltd. (Toilet Preps.)	20-21
Northern Polytechnic Institute	36
Norwegian Cod Liver Oil	xvii
Norwood Technical Institute	38
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co. (Pharm. Preps.)	5
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd. (Robo-leine)	33
Original Antiseptic Pastille, Ltd. (Pastilles)	viii
Orridge & Co. (Valuers, &c.) Col. Supp.	
Parke, Davis & Co. (Cod Liver Oil Emulsion)	xix
Perry & Hope, Ltd. (Emulsor)	x
Pillischer, J. (Microscopes, &c.)	xxiii
Piver, L. T. (Toilet Specialities) ..	28
Potter & Clarke, Ltd. (Composition Essence, &c.)	37
Price, A. S., & Co., Ltd. (Malt and Hops)	xviii
Reliance Rubber Co., Ltd. (Hot Water Bottles)	xxi
Rendell, W. J. (Quinine Suppositories)	xxiii
Roberts, A. (Non-Breakable Comb) ..	30
Roberts & Co. ("Lansolettes")	viii
Robinson & Sons, Ltd. (Price Changes, &c.)	8-xxx
Rodgers, J., & Sons, Ltd. (Safety Razor Blades)	30
Rudduck & Co. (Shopfittings) Col. Supp.	
Rushton, F., & Son (Shopfittings) ..	35
Sangers (Sundries)	2
Sanitas Co., Ltd. (Toilet Paper) Leader Page	
Sasso, P. e Figli (Olive Oil)	12
Scholl Manfg. Co., Ltd. (Zino Pads) xx	
Scott, A., Ltd. (Brushes)	26
Scrutton, Oscar, & Co. (Nurse Harvey's Mixture)	33
Scurr, C. A. (Optical Tuition)	38
Shadeine Co. (Hair Dyes)	36
Shawyer, A. J., & Co. (Developing, &c.)	xxiv
Sherborne, T., & Co., Ltd. (Surgical Appliances)	xxii
Sherley, A. F., & Co., Ltd. (Dog and Cat Medicines)	xxvi
Showcard Specialists, The	35
Singleton & Cole, Ltd. (Wholesale Tobacconists)	36
Smith & Co. (Fly Catchers)	xxvi
Smith, T. & H., Ltd. (Chemicals) ..	ii
Soc. Anon. Roumaine pour Commerce (Roumanian Agencies)	vi
Solazzi (Liquorice)	vi
Solport Bros., Ltd. (New Catalogue) 34	
Sorbo Rubber Sponge Products, Ltd. (Rubber Sponges)	30
Speedy D. & P. Service	xxiv
Speer, W. R., & Son (Toothbrushes) 38	
Spurway et Cie, Ltd. (French Sundries)	24
Stern, H. C. (Toilet Paper)	xxii
Sterns, Ltd. (Oils, Petroleum, &c.) xxvii	
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd. (Essential Oils, &c.)	1
Stewart, Goodall & Dunlop, Ltd. (Nuctone)	22
Tatcho Tone Co.	36
Taylor, Edward, Ltd. (Plasters)	xxii
Town Talk Polish Co. (Polishing Cloths, &c.)	xxiii
United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Ltd. (Medical Bottles)	xxix
Vinolia Co., Ltd. (Shaving Cream) 25	
Virol, Ltd. (Bonus)	10
Viscose Development Co., Ltd. (Bottle Cappings)	xxv
Wander, A., Ltd. (Malt Ex., &c.)	3
Ward & Goldstone, Ltd. (Electrical Goods)	32
West Ham Municipal College	36
Westminster College of Pharmacy	38
Whiffen & Sons, Ltd. (Fine Chemicals, &c.)	iii
White, R. F., & Co., Ltd. (Toilet Soaps)	26
White, Tompkins & Courage, Ltd. (Buchu Oil)	18
Wilcox, Jozean & Co. (Foreign Proprietaries, &c.)	Leader Page
Wilkinson, Jas. F. (Printing)	6
Winchester Manfg. Co., Ltd. ("Winaco" Surgical Goods)	xxi
Woollons, C. (Developing, &c.)	36
Wyleys, Ltd. (Pharmaceuticals) .. Coyer	
Youldon, F. (Bottles)	xxviii
Zeal, G. H., Ltd. (Clinical Thermometers)	xxiii
Zeals Asthma Fluid & Atomizer Co., Ltd.	xx

Reap the benefit of

a century's experience!



WILKINSON'S LABELS

WRITE FOR SAMPLES
AND PRICES.

JAMES F. WILKINSON, PHARMACISTS' PRINTER, PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.

CUPAL NEWS

SEPTEMBER 3, 1927.



In full swing

The "SECTO" Advertising Campaign covering nearly every district in the country is in full swing.

"SECTO" is one of your very best sellers without any Press backing, but with it there is no limit to the quantities you can get through. Your depleted stock can be renewed by simply dropping us a P.C.

Punctuality is the soul of business—DO IT NOW!

6 dozen bonus with 5 gross assorted.

1 dozen bonus with 1 gross assorted.

Sizes : **4d., 6d., 1/-, 3/-, 5/-**

"Get it from your Chemist" is our 1927 slogan.

LIQUID "SECTO"



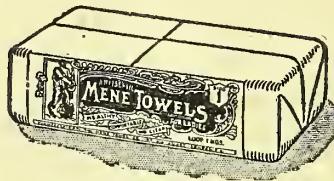
	RETAIL	WHOLESALE	
2/- tins	16/-		Less
(10 oz. with mouth spray)	($\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Bonus with 3 doz.)		10 %
Handsprays 2/3	21/-		28
Outfits 4/3	36/-		days

CUPAL Ltd. Blackburn.

MENE SANITARY TOWELS

THE MENE TOWEL IS THE MOST COMFORTABLE
TOWEL YET INTRODUCED AND IS
ANTISEPTIC

The present high cost of Raw Cotton has compelled an advance in price of Mene Towels, and on 29th August, 1927, the following prices came into operation.



REVISED PRICES

	SIZE :—	No. 0	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
TRADE		9/-	10/7	14/3	18/-	20/3 per gross
To be Retailed at		1/-	1/2	1/7	2/-	2/3 per dozen

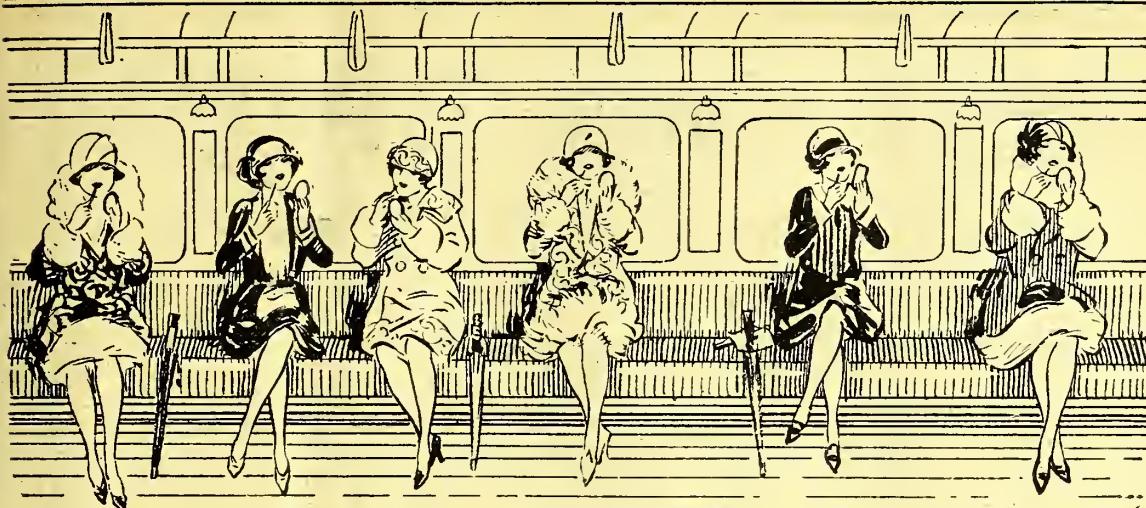
Revised price tickets for affixing to packets held in stock can be had on application.

To assist our customers in selling the MENE we will furnish supply of SAMPLES for free distribution and also SHOWCARDS for display.

Obtainable from Wholesale Druggists or direct from Manufacturers :

ROBINSON & SONS, LTD.
CHESTERFIELD

And 168 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.1.



How much do they spend on toilet necessities ?

—probably a small fortune according to the standards of other days, but the dictates of fashion must be obeyed.

The "NEWS OF THE WORLD" is read by millions of women every Sunday, and if you make anything that they need for their toilet the "NEWS OF THE WORLD" will build up the demand for you.

The "NEWS OF THE WORLD" covers the whole country. Its sale is nearly 4,000,000 copies every week, and you can reach its readers for as little as $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for every thousand copies sold.

There is no quicker or cheaper way of turning over your stocks in the retailer's shops than by creating a direct demand for your goods among the buying public.

Women's wider sphere of activity and modern convention insist that she must always look her best at all times, thus the greater demand for toilet preparations. Let the "NEWS OF THE WORLD" help you to get your full share.

THIS IS A SOUND SALES IDEA. THINK IT OVER CAREFULLY AND THEN TALK OVER YOUR PARTICULAR PROPOSITION WITH THE ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER OF THE—

NEWS OF THE WORLD

30 BOUVERIE STREET
LONDON, E.C.4

5% Bonus

On All Direct Retail Orders

for

VIROL

and

Virolax

from

1st September

to

15th October

The Bonus is strictly limited to orders placed not later than the 15th October and is conditional on the showing of Window Bills for 1 month from 1st October.

Look out for full particulars now being posted to all customers.

VIROL LIMITED, HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5.

Maw's Page



The "Parex" H. W. Bottle

New Selling Features

New Advertising Ideas

The "Parex" Hot Water Bottle has become an outstanding feature of the majority of pharmacies by virtue of its high quality and novel method of presentation.

Both quality and presentation have been improved for the coming season. A new type of captive stopper has been added to the already strong selling points of the bottle, and a splendid design by Mabel Lucie Attwell has been introduced into the advertising material, which helps you to sell "Parex" hot water bottles.

This year, more than ever before, the "Parex" bottle will be the choice of those pharmacists who aim at seeing substantial profits and creating goodwill through their hot water bottle business.

Send your order for "Parex" bottles now!

"The Parex"

Super Quality Grey, Washerless (Patent) with Tab and Eyelet for hanging and new Captive Stopper (Prov. Pat.).

Size.	Each.	Min. Retail.	Size.	Each.	Min. Retail.
6×8 ..	3/8	5/-	8×10 ..	4/7	6/3
6×10 ..	4/-	5/3	8×12 ..	5/1	6/9
7×12 ..	4/9	6/6	8×14 ..	5/6	7/3
10×12 ..	5/9	7/9	12×14 ..	7/3	9/6
10×14 ..	6/6	8/6			

£5 orders extra 5 per cent.

The Super-Red "Parex"

Super Quality Red, Washerless (Patent), with Tab and Eyelet for hanging and new Captive Stopper (Prov. Pat.).

Size.	Each.	Min. Retail.	Size.	Each.	Min. Retail.
8×10 ..	4/11	7/-	10×12 ..	6/2	8/9
8×12 ..	5/3	7/6	10×14 ..	6/8	9/6
8×14 ..	6/2	8/9			

£5 orders extra 5 per cent.

The above minimum retail prices will be strictly maintained, and goods sold conditionally that they are to be observed for both "Parex" Red and Grey bottles.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



SASSO OLIVE OIL

SASSO OLIVE OIL is the supreme product of the largest firm of Olive Oil producers in the world. It is packed in sealed tins and bottles and shipped direct to this country. It reaches the consumer retaining that exquisite bouquet so appreciated by epicures.

It is shipped direct from the olive groves of Italy to this country in :—

1 Imperial gallon tins ;	1 Imperial quart bottles ;
$\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial gallon tins ;	1 Imperial pint bottles ;
1 Imperial quart tins ;	$\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial pint bottles ;
1 Imperial pint tins ;	$\frac{1}{4}$ Imperial pint bottles ;
$\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial pint tins ;	

Imperial measure is the only recognised measure for Olive Oil.

Make the most of the remainder of the salad season and display SASSO OLIVE OIL. You will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are selling the very finest Olive Oil it is possible to obtain.

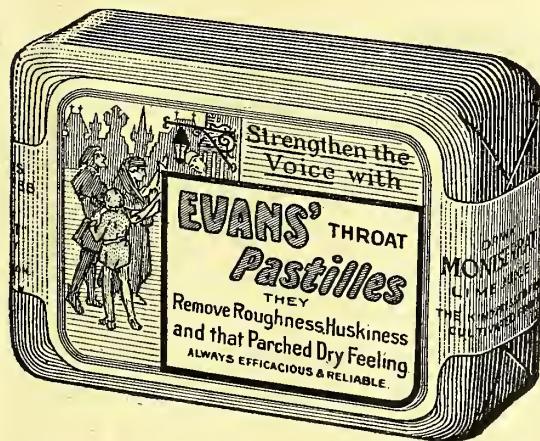


Producers :

P. SASSO & FIGLI,
ONEGLIA, ITALY.

Sole Distributors for the United Kingdom:
FREDK. BOEHM, LTD.,
17, Jewry St., London, E.C.3.





Make certain just now that your stock of Evans' Pastilles is adequate. The intensified Autumn campaign in the National and Provincial Press commences this month, and the public know them as a sterling article.

PRICE NOW

1/-

Evans

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.
LIVERPOOL & LONDON

Frothblower John will bring a big order to your shop!



(to the authorised Funds of
Ye Ancient Order of Frothblowers)



HIS jolly old face on the colourful Frothblower Bill in your window and an initial 42/3 parcel of Frothblower Toilet Products links you up with the 600,000 strong Order of Frothblowers.

It not only tells them that you are a stockist but that you are a fellow-Blower, too—for you are automatically enrolled at our expense as soon as you order your first stock.

These Frothblower Toilet Products are "the lines of least resistance" in their class. Time and chins prove conclusively that the contribution which each sale makes to Ye A.O.F.B. funds is not achieved at the sacrifice of either quantity or quality.

The name and the idea behind them—of which each Blower has been individually advised—are additional selling aids which raise Frothblower Toilet Products above much of the keen competition in such lines.

Breezy press advertising (featuring Frothblower John) and the humorous little "newspaper" "Froth and Lather" have sown the sales seeds—get your stocks and reap the harvest.

FROTHBLOWER

SHAVING STICK ! TOILET SOAP ! SHAVING CREAM

OFFICIAL SUPPLIERS
TO THE
A.O.F.B.

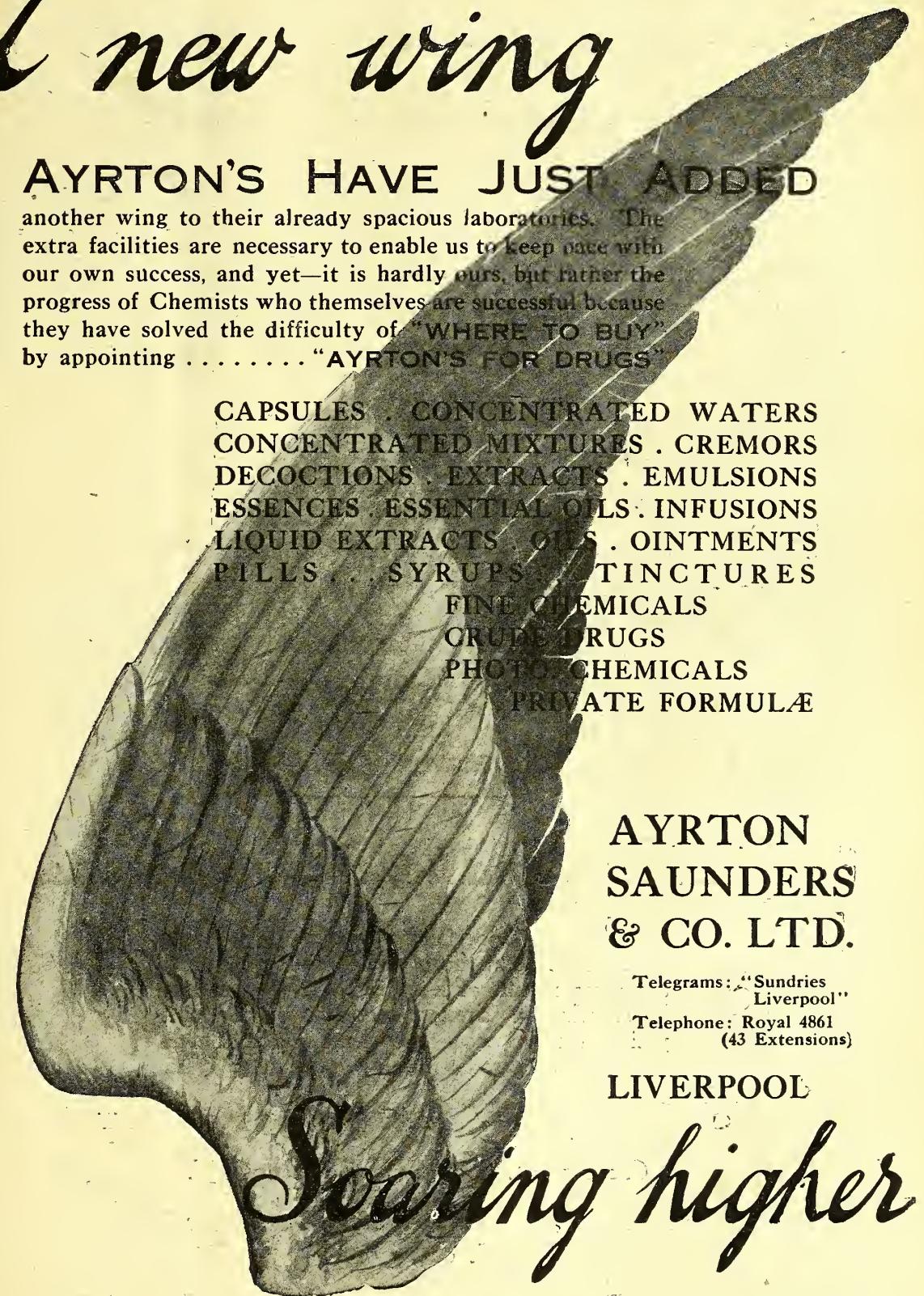
FRIPPS LTD. [Toilet Specialists since 1745] BRISTOL

A new wing

AYRTON'S HAVE JUST ADDED

another wing to their already spacious laboratories. The extra facilities are necessary to enable us to keep pace with our own success, and yet—it is hardly ours, but rather the progress of Chemists who themselves are successful because they have solved the difficulty of "WHERE TO BUY" by appointing "AYRTON'S FOR DRUGS"

CAPSULES . CONCENTRATED WATERS
CONCENTRATED MIXTURES . CREMORS
DECOCTIONS . EXTRACTS . EMULSIONS
ESSENCES . ESSENTIAL OILS . INFUSIONS
LIQUID EXTRACTS . OILS . OINTMENTS
PILLS . . . SYRUPS . TINCTURES
FINE CHEMICALS
CRUDE DRUGS
PHOTO CHEMICALS
PRIVATE FORMULÆ



AYRTON
SAUNDERS
& CO. LTD.

Telegrams: "Sundries
Liverpool"
Telephone: Royal 4861
(43 Extensions)

LIVERPOOL

Soaring higher

“You seem to be announcing increased sales for Moorland Heart Shape pretty often”

writes an observing friend



YES... and here's another one

The sales of Moorland Heart Shape for July were about 70% more than they were during the same month of last year, and every month is showing a similar increase. Therefore, you can rely upon Moorland Heart Shape to earn a regular weekly profit for you.

ORDER NOW AND KEEP BUSY

One doz. 4/6. One gross 51/-. Retail 7½d.

A most generous supply of striking show-matter is sent out with every order.

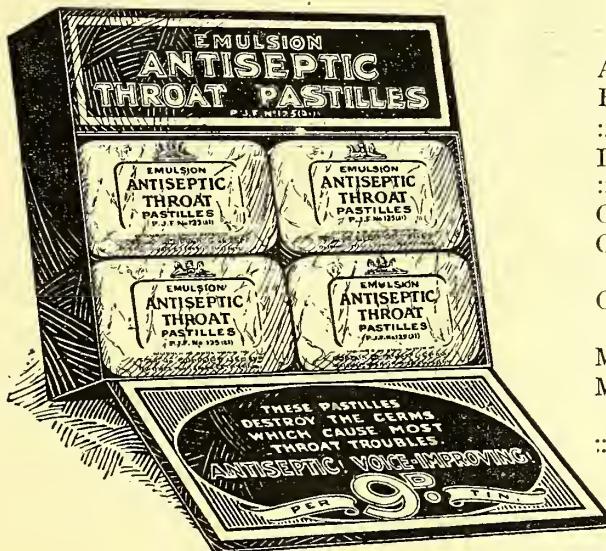
W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD., RAWDON NR. LEEDS



EMULSION Pastilles

The "Marble" Tin Series

IT pays to display and recommend Emulsion Pastilles in "marble" tins—to associate them definitely with your own pharmacy. The quality of the pastilles themselves is vouched for by many years of consistent popularity. The pack is exceptionally attractive and your customers will appreciate the evident care in presentation which is the outward and visible sign of extra care in preparation. The *minimum* profit is nearly 40% on selling price. In harmony with the display outer illustrated, a striking counter showstand is available with orders for 6 dozen and upwards.



LIST OF TITLES

ANTISEPTIC THROAT ::	
BRONCHIAL : CATARRH ::	
CHILDREN'S THROAT ::	
DELECTABLE :: ::	
EUCA LYPTUS ::	
GLYCERINE (Hard or Soft) ::	
GLYCERINE & BLACKBERRY ::	
GLYCERINE & BLACKCURRANT ::	
MENTHOL :: ::	
MENTHOL & EUCA LYPTUS ::	
VOICE :: ::	

The display outer, designed and lettered in black, white and gold.

To EXPORT BUYERS:—All orders and enquiries should be addressed to our Sole Export Agents Wm. ALFRED JONES Ltd., West India House, Maryland Street, Liverpool

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD
BARDSTLE VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

COPYRIGHT

**"REIGATE" brand
PURE ESSENTIAL OILS**

BUCHU OIL
(own distillation)

**White, Tomkins & Courage Ltd.
North Albert Works, Reigate, Surrey.**



Chemical Works "Flora"
DUBENDORF, ZURICH - SWITZERLAND
Manufacturers of
**SYNTHETIC & AROMATIC
CHEMICALS**

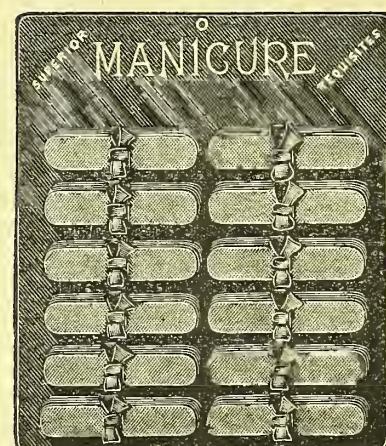
Offer special compositions for BRILLIANTINES, soluble in oil and alcohol, in the following odours:
CARNATION 233
EAU DE COLOGNE 375
EAU DE COLOGNE 1926
JASMIN 50
JASMIN
JASMIN 1137
JOCKEY CLUB 258
LILAC 151
LILY OF THE VALLEY C.H.
ROSE 2565
VIOLET A
VIOLET B 256
WALLFLOWER 234

We recommend these on account of their strength and cheap price.

Samples and particulars from—
CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & CO. (Chemicals), LTD.
St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.3

*Druggists' Sundriesmen WHY
buy Continental manicure requisites
when a British firm can meet your
requirements at competitive prices?*

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

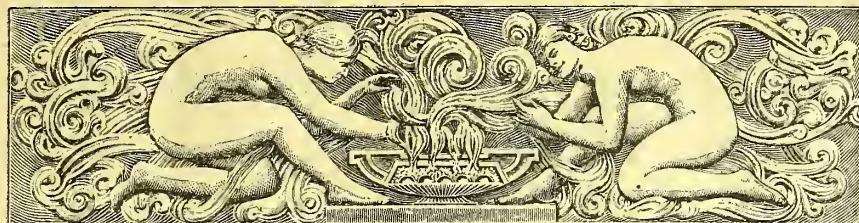


ORANGE
STICKS,
EMERY
BOARDS,
&c.,
CARDED
AND BOXED

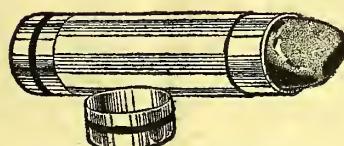
Wholesale
and Export
Only.

Send your
enquiries
now to the
English
makers.

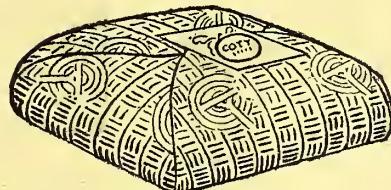
Robert Lee
14 CALVERLEY GROVE, UPPER HOLLOWAY
LONDON, N.



NEW CREATIONS by COTY



ROUGE OLYMPIC
Lipstick in gilt case
Retail Price - - - - - 3/9
Refill in Carton
Retail Price - - - - - 1/6



SAVON COTY
Perfumed with L'Origan, Chypre,
"Paris," L'Emeraude, and Eau
de Coty.
Retail Price - 2/- per tablet
Perfumed with Le Lilas Pourpre
and Le Lilas Blanc.
Retail Price - 1/4 per tablet.



VISIT "COTY HOUSE" for
CHRISTMAS BUYING.

IN readiness for the Christmas Gift Season Coty have brought out various new lines of particular interest, all of which are best sellers and should be included in your Christmas stocks. Two of these new lines are illustrated herewith.

ROUGE OLYMPIC. A new Coty Lipstick in five fashionable shades. Presented in gilt case with enamel bands.

No. 70. Rouge Moyen	- - -	Black enamel band
" 71. " Vif (Bright)	-	Blue " "
" 72. " Foncé (Dark)	-	Green " "
" 73. " Capucine	- -	Red " "
" 74. " Invisible nacré	-	White " "

SAVON COTY. The perfumes in which Coty Soap is now obtainable have been supplemented by the following:

CHYPRE, "PARIS"
LE LILAS POURPRE
LE LILAS BLANC

which are all popular Coty odeurs. These perfumes have been faithfully reproduced in the Soap, and should be recommended to those users of Coty Products who, up to this time, have been unable to obtain Soap in the same fragrance as their chosen perfume.

*Stock up with these new lines so
as to be ready for the demand!*

COTY (ENGLAND) LTD.

Coty House,

3 STRATFORD PLACE,

LONDON, W.1

Telephone - - - - - Mayfair 6351.

POUDRE NILDÉ

is now obtainable as follows:—

P.A.T.A.
Prices

In the well-known red and gold striped box for the handbag, with sifter and puff. *Perfumed with Bouquet Nildé.*

1/-

In the new extra flat box for the handbag, containing as much powder as the first-mentioned, with sifter and 2-inch flat wool puff.

Perfumed with l'Ile heureuse.

1/-

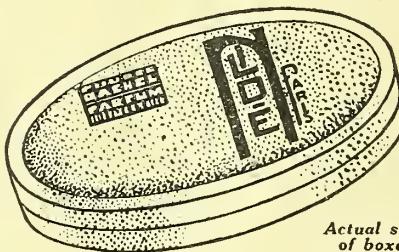
In the metal box for the handbag. Made like a jewel case, with mirror in the lid. Contains Poudre Nildé in interchangeable sifter tray and flat wool puff

Perfumed with Bouquet Nildé or l'Ile heureuse

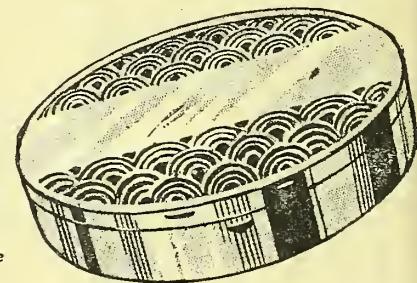
2 refills and 1 puff to fit the metal box 1/3

All made in
the 7 shades:

Rachel
ocre rosé
naturelle
basanée
indienne
rose
blanche



Actual size
of boxes



In large boxes for the dressing table, without sifter or puff. The blue and gold striped box contains Poudre Nildé, perfumed with Bouquet Nildé. The new silver and grey box contains Poudre Nildé perfumed with l'Ile heureuse. In this box also Poudre Nildé perfumed in our other perfumes :

Bonjour Philippine
Matin Bleu
Ambre Empire
Chypre
Jasmin

1/6

Héliotrope
Lilas
Muguet
Rose
Violette

Rouge Invisible Nildé

Rouge in powder form
(brune, blonde, or orange)

In cardboard box with sifter and puff

1/6

In metal box with interchangeable
sifter tray with mirror in the lid
and flat wool puff ...

3/6

Two refills and one puff to fit the
metal box

1/9

All Nildé preparations
show 33 1/3% on
selling price

Sole agents :

NILDÉ (Paris) Agency Ltd.

296, Regent Street, London, W.1

Phone :
Mayfair 5282

NILDÉ

CONSTANTLY improved and modernised, the tasteful and practical packings of Poudre Nildé are always in harmony with the tendencies of the day. You are up-to-date if you stock Poudre Nildé.

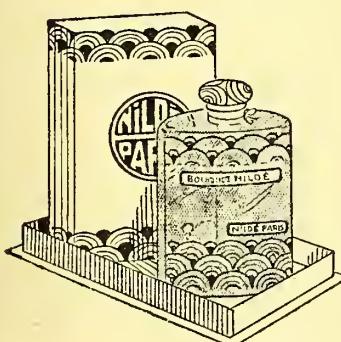
There is a new shade of Poudre Nildé, ocre osé, and all shades of Poudre Nildé are now perfumed with Bouquet Nildé or l'Île heureuse, a new perfume full of the fragrance of flowers.

Thus Poudre Nildé is made in a variety of shades to suit every complexion,—perfumes and sizes to suit every taste.

The quality of Poudre Nildé remains unsurpassed.

Nildé
preparations
show
33 1/3%
on selling
prices

NILDÉ Perfumes



FLORAL SERIES

- Héliotrope
- Jasmin
- Lilas
- Muguet
- Rose
- Violette

In novel and tasteful packings,
5/-, 9/6

BOUQUET SERIES

- Bouquet Nildé
- Bonjour Philippine
- l'Île heureuse
- Matin bleu
- Chypre Nildé
- Ambre Empire

In novel and tasteful packings,
5/-, 9/6, 30/-

ALL OBTAINABLE IN SAMPLE SIZE

containing same lasting fragrant perfume as in larger sizes.

1/3

Sole agents:

NILDÉ (Paris) Agency Ltd.
296, Regent Street, London, W.1

*Phone t
Mayfair 5282*

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ..	.. 10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM ..	.. 10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ..	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLAGITE OF ORANGE		
BLOSSOM ..	.. 22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ..	.. 22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ..	.. 22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM ..	.. 22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ..	.. 22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ..	.. 22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ..	.. { 13/6 For a shampoo.	1/6 2/6
JETTALINE ..	.. 31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL ..	.. 36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ..	.. 36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ..	.. { 18/- A face cream.	2/- 3/6
STYMBOL ..	.. 36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ..	.. 22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ..	.. 22/6	2/6
Dandruff cradicator.		
TAMMALITE ..	.. 22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ..	.. 31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM ..	.. 22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS ..	.. 31/6	3/6
For figure development.		

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES ..	{ 36/- For obesity.	4/- 58/6
SOFT PALERIUM ..	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ..	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL DEPOTS AND AGENCIES.

South Africa : LENNON, LTD., Cape Town, etc.
India : FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
 A. L. CHOURY, Calcutta.
New Zealand : SHIARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
Holland : N. V. v/h HENRI SANDERS, Amsterdam.
Denmark : KARL SCHULTZ & CO., Copenhagen.
Sweden : ENEQUIST HOLME & CO., A/B, Stockholm.
Irish Free State : MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., Dublin.



for

GREY HAIR

The old-fashioned idea of using a surface dye for the hair has gone the way of many of your staple lines. Modern research, backed by modern manufacturing processes and modern advertising, have altered this market entirely. Nuctone is now being used in every high-class hairdresser's saloon. It is safe, permanent and natural. It is easy to apply at home and has a remarkable record of success. There are many people who prefer to treat grey hair at home, they will naturally come to you. See that you sell them the best treatment. Keep up to date in your stock.

Order Nuctone now.

Small size 3/9 per bott. Trade terms 32/- per doz.
 Large size 6/6 " " 52/- "

Showcards and explanatory booklets for free distribution are furnished on request.

Nuctone

for GREY HAIR

NUCTONE INSTANTER (in powder form) gives instantaneous results.

4/6 tin, 33/- per doz. 6/6 tin, 48/- per doz.

Manufactured by

STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LTD.

4 DERING STREET - - LONDON, W.1

800 of the Photographs

in the

ASHES OF ROSES

BOURJOIS - PARIS

WINDOW DRESSING COMPETITION

will be displayed during the whole of September in the "Ashes of Roses" show rooms, 4 Water Lane, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4. The display is available to all members of the trade, who will be cordially welcomed.

Bourjois
PARIS

A. BOURJOIS et CIE, LTD.,
4 Water Lane, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4

PARIS

NEW YORK

SYDNEY

WELLINGTON

SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD. SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

"Off the Beaten Track"

□ □ □ □

SPURWAYS

FOR
ORIGINAL AND EXCLUSIVE
French Sundry Lines

□ □ □ □

Perfume Burners

(Electrical—110 and 220 volt.)

An entirely novel line of Vaporisers made with highly artistic shell material. Ideal ornaments for the dinner table, drawing-room or boudoir.

Puff Bowls

In new French lacquer material. Exquisite colour effects. Original and quaint designs.

Statuettes

A novel line of beautiful female models by a well-known French artist, exquisitely moulded and dressed in various dainty costumes—for window display with toilet and perfumery lines. The models and poses are most refined. An irresistible attraction for the window.

ORDERS NOW BEING BOOKED
FOR AUTUMN DELIVERY.

SPURWAY ET CIE LIMITED

89 GREAT EASTERN ST., LONDON, E.C.2

Telegrams: "Neroli, London."
Telephone: Bishopsgate 1372.

Factories and Distilleries:
Cannes-Grasse, Riviera.

Technical Laboratories: Paris.

NEW YORK.
KINGSTON (ONTARIO).

SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD. SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

Ipana Sales are increasing!

Ipana Window Display Terms

PARCEL No. 1

Contains 6 doz. tubes at 10/- per doz.—total value £3 0s. 0d. Discount 10 per cent. Further cash discount 1½ per cent.

PARCEL No. 2

Contains 3 doz. tubes at 10/- per doz.—total value £1 10s. Discount 7½ per cent. Further cash discount 1¼ per cent.

PARCEL No. 3

Contains 1 dozen tubes—value 10/-. Discount 5 per cent. Further cash discount 1¼ per cent.

Terms: 30 days net, carriage paid. Orders for any of these parcels may be sent through P.A.T.A. wholesalers. Attractive Ipana show material will be sent—free—on request.

- Ipana - Tooth Paste

BRISTOL MYERS CO.

112 Cheapside - - London, E.C.2

KIRBEE

BRITISH BLADES
that mean
BIGGER PROFITS

MADE IN
SHEFFIELD

Selling at

5 for 1/-
10 for 2/-

Complete range of factorial lines. Please write for list.

DOUGLAS KIRBY & CO., LTD., 9/10 Charing Cross,

LONDON, S.W.1. Telephone: Gerrard 3147, 8063/4/5.

GLASGOW - - 47 OSWALD STREET, C.I.

Contractors to all the Scottish and Irish Railway Bookstalls.

MORGAN'S POMADE

A genuine preparation which performs all that it claims—namely, to restore grey and faded hair to its original colour, to strengthen the hair against further danger of becoming dry and thin, to remove and prevent the recurrence of scurf and all unhealthy conditions of the scalp.

Thirty-five years' solid reputation. On the list of the P.A.T.A.

Retail 1/- per pot; 3/3 per pot.
Wholesale 14/- per doz.; 26/- per doz.
1-lb. jars for Saloon use at 6/3 per jar.

Increase your Sales by Displaying a Framed Showcard. Limited Supply held. Send Trade Card for same at once.

Obtainable from all the leading Wholesale Houses, or direct—
THE MARIE ANTOINETTE CO. 149 JUNCTION ROAD
LONDON, N.10.

(Note New Address)

(2)

This is what men REALLY want for shaving

London Road
Forest Hill SE3.
15/7/27

Dear Sirs: I have watched with interest
several attempts to lure men from
these favorite shaving creams or soaps.
If every man is mentally so
constituted as myself, no even the
free trial soaps will tempt.
I care nothing for the merits of lathers
that so cleverly holds one's beard
sleek: nothing for those extraordinary
shaving aids that generate multitudinous
bubbles: nothing for the oil
content that helps one's face
Keep young statistics of shaving
apparent leave one cold.
science

This is a facsimile
reproduction of an
actual letter re-
ceived by Vinolia
Co. Ltd. This letter
was unsolicited and
is to be found in
our files.

Recommend
Vinolia
because
it keeps your face—
and your customers
—pleased

But I do know, after 18 years
shaving experience — after having
tried many soaps, creams, pastes —
that there can be none other
so excellent, so efficient, so
bounteous in its lather, so
soothing to a tender skin, and
so economical as Vinolia
Shaving Cream. It keeps my
face pleased.

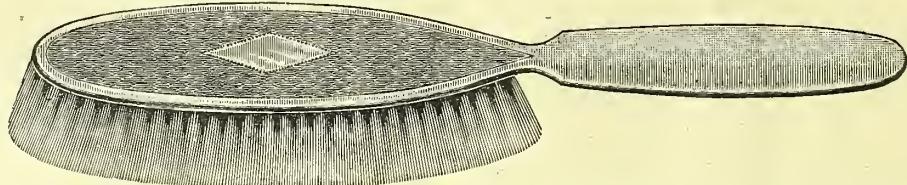
Use this as you will. I would
have more shaving men know
of it.

Yours faithfully,
H. H.

Generous bonus terms on application to
VINOLIA CO. LTD.
Bebington, Cheshire

THE NEW PATTERN SHINGLE BRUSH

In Hall Marked Silver, Silver & Enamel, E.P.N.S. & Ebony



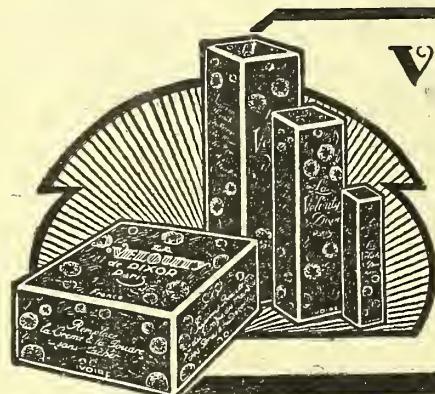
Send P.C. for Prices, also for Illustrated List of General Toiletware in Silver, E.P.N.S., Ebony, Tortoiseshell & Imitation Tortoiseshell & Cut Glass.

ADOLPH SCOTT, LTD.

23, 24, 25 & 26 Great Hampton Street, BIRMINGHAM

Telegrams: ADOLPH, B'HAM.

Telephone: NORTHERN 2102.



VELOUTY de DIXOR PARIS COMBINED CREAM AND POWDER

The advertised line that you are asked for.

NOW ON P.A.T.A.

Samples free upon receipt of tradecard or billhead			
Prices	Full size pot 21/- doz.	Retail	2/9
Super Tube	22/-	"	3/-
Large "	14/-	"	2/-
Medium "	7/-	"	1/-
Handbag	3/-	"	6d.

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents :
DEBACQ & HARROP, 68 Newman Street, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.1

TOILET SOAPS OF MERIT

**R. F. WHITE
& Co., Limited
Victoria Station
House
LONDON. S.W.1**

6 oz. Round Bath No. 1	66/- gross
6 oz. Round Bath No. 2	54/- gross
6 oz. Oblongs	54/- gross

ASSORTED PERFUMES. ARTISTIC PACKAGES.
£2 ORDERS CARRIAGE PAID, FREE CASES.

A POST CARD WILL BRING YOU OUR PRICE LIST.

NOTICE TO BRITISH DRUG AND EXPORT HOUSES

MERCOLIZED WAX

should not be included in your shipments to SOUTH OR CENTRAL AMERICA, as these markets are controlled and the Trade Marks owned by the South American Company.

DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED

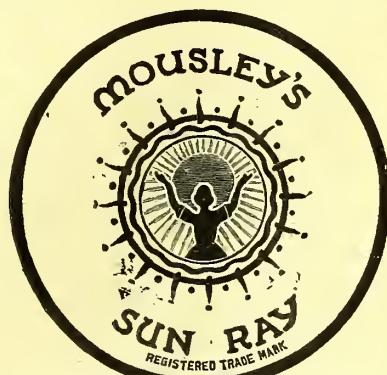
37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

MOUSLEY

The Pioneer of Powder Puff Development.

Patentee
and
Manufacturer
of the
Sun-Ray
Beaverpuffs
Lambpuffs
and other
Exclusive Models.
Write for Lists.

The latest advance in Powder Puff Circles is our new Patent hygienically sealed and transparent container, in which the Puff is packed immediately after treatment by the



ULTRA VIOLET RAY

ensuring stock remaining clean and saleable. Send for sample sealed in this way.

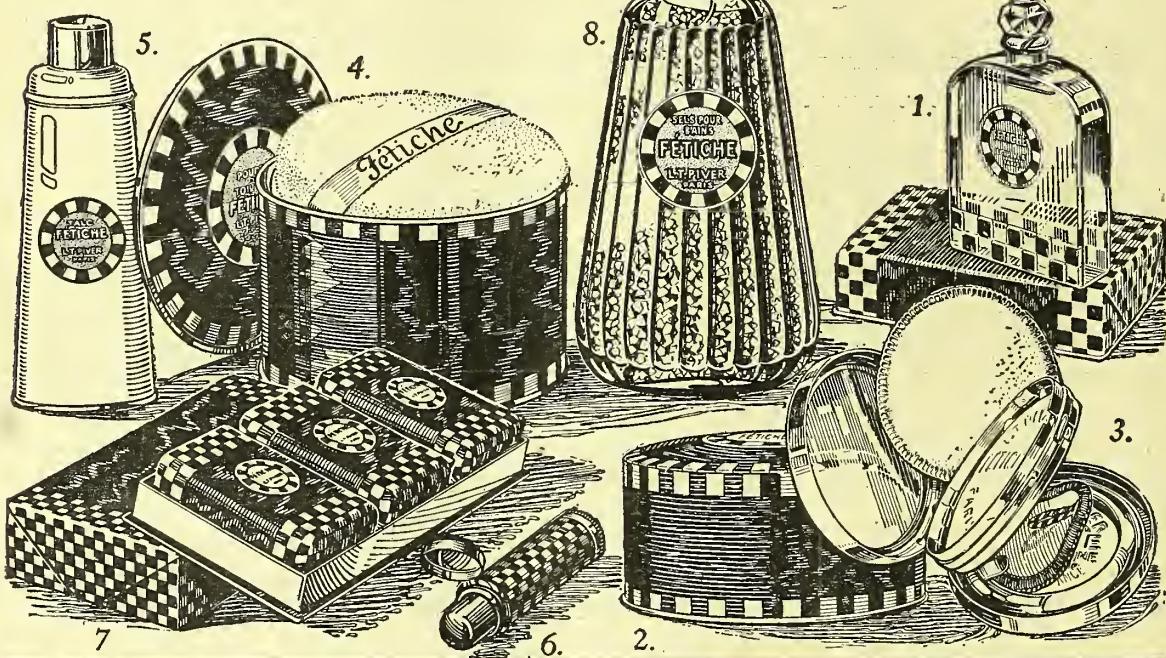
FRANK MOUSLEY, Wilderness Works, Sheen, London, S.W.14

Fétiche

The Fragrant Secret of Adoration

by
PIVER
PARIS

Fétiche series are extensively advertised both in the leading London and Provincial daily papers, as well as in the most important illustrated weeklies and will also be supported by a cartoon film on the screen of the best Picture Palaces in Great Britain and Ireland.



WE create the demand.

Can YOU meet it?

PARFUMERIE L. T. PIVER PARIS

London Dépôt : 102 Dean Street, Oxford Street, W.1.

Phone : Regent 5260.

1. Perfume	
Wholesale	: 40/- & 60/- per doz,
To Retail	: 5/- & 7/6 per bott.
2. Face Powder	
Wholesale	: 20/- per doz,
To Retail	: 2/6 per box,
3. Twin Compact	
Wholesale	: 36/- per doz,
To Retail	: 4/6 each,
4. Toilet Powder	
(Dusting Powder in metal container with puff.)	
Wholesale	: 28/- per doz,
To Retail	: 3/6 each,
5. Talcum Powder	
Wholesale	: 12/- per doz,
To Retail	: 1/6 each,
6. Lipstick	
Wholesale	: 20/- per doz,
To Retail	: 2/6 each,
7. Toilet Soap	
Wholesale	: 16/- per doz. tabs,
To Retail	: 6/- per box of three tabs;
8. Bath Crystals	
Wholesale	: 16/-, 28/- & 40/- per doz;
To Retail	: 2/-, 3/6 & 5/- each.



THE fascinating and attractive make-up, undoubted purity, exquisite fragrance and the economical price of Bristow's Devonshire Violets Face Cream, and its beneficial results, give keen satisfaction to its users.

The preparations constituting the Devonshire Violets series are growing in popularity by leaps and bounds. Repeat orders are flowing in from chemists all over the country.

Are you getting the increased profits and goodwill resulting from Devonshire Violets? Our special Window Display terms are still open and give you your great opportunity.

BRISTOW'S DEVONSHIRE VIOLETS

Toilet Soap.	Compact Powder.
Perfume.	Shampoo Powder.
Face Cream.	Bath Crystals.
Brilliantine.	Face Powder.
	Talcum Powder.

BRISTOW'S
Devonshire Violets
FACE CREAM.

T. F. BRISTOW & CO LTD
Colindale, Hendon. N.W.9:



Tender Skins need Sorbelle

EVERY mother should know how delightful it is to bathe baby with a Sorbelle Sponge. This handsome, square-cut rubber sponge is so soft and gentle in action that it is pre-eminently the sponge for baby's sensitive skin.

Sorbelle Sponges are bringing bigger turnover and good profits to Chemists all over the country. The Sorbelle is a British Sponge—its quality is consistently excellent, and its price is no higher than that of any foreign rubber-sponge!

Sorbelle

RUBBER-SPONGE

The Sorbelle is obtainable in five sizes and assorted colours. It is supplied to the Trade on terms which give you ample opportunity of making really large profits.

Order through your Wholesaler. In case of difficulty write us direct.

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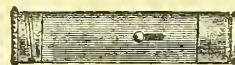
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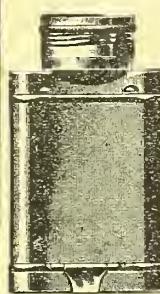


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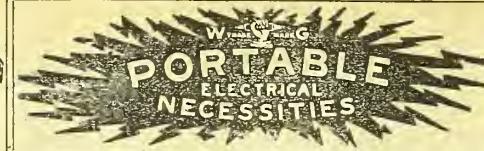
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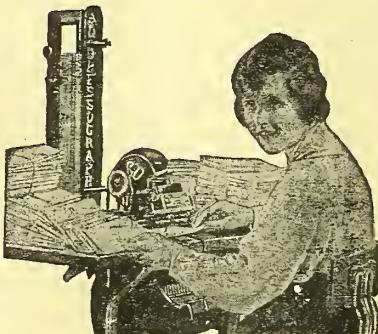
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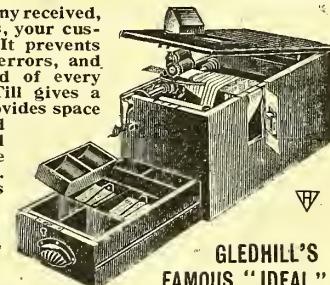
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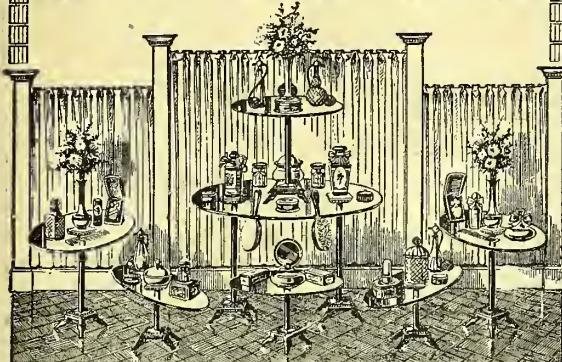
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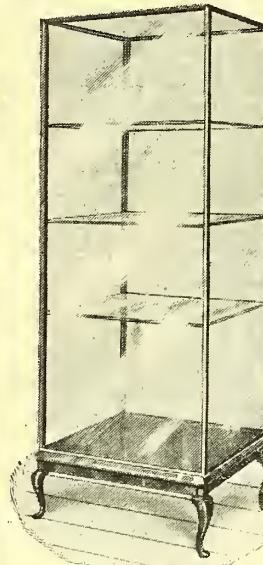
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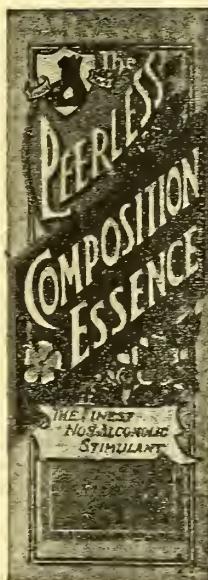
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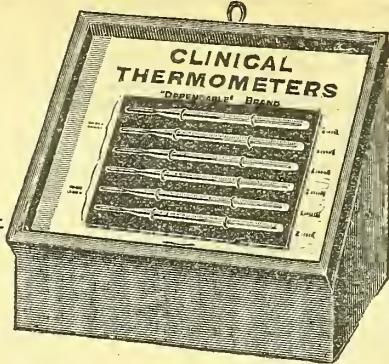
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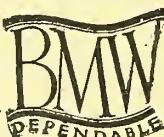
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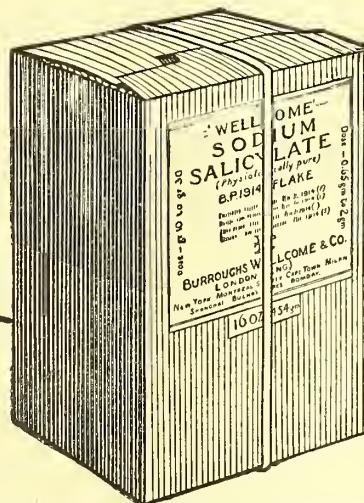
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Contents			
No. 10	Series 2482	Vol. 107	
PAGE		PAGE	
Apothecary according to Marryat ..	304	Irish News	299
Births	305	Jamaica Analyst's Report	313
British Association	311	Legal Reports	299
Business Changes	299	Lithuanian Drug Law	310
C. & D. Commercial Compendium	321	Looking Backward	302
C. & D. Retail Price List	301	MARRIAGES	305
Company News	300	Observations and Reflections	307
Correspondence:—		PERSONALITIES	305
Letters	318	Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain:—	
Dispensing Notes	319	Branch Meetings	313
Miscellaneous Inquiries	320	Retrospect	320
Legal Queries	320	Scottish News	299
Deaths	305	Spanish Mercury	312
Editorial Articles:—		Stock Exchange Prices	301
A d v a n c e i n Arsenic	308	Trade-marks	301
Wasteful Prescribing	309	Trade Notes	306
Seneca and Ergot	310	Trade Report	314
English News	297	TRAVELLERS' S.A. Licences	312
Gazette	299	Tyneside Days	303
Information Department	306	U.S. Chemical and Drug Trade	312
Insurance Act Dispensing	313	WILLS	299

"C. & D. Diary," 1928

"Known, Admitted and Approved" Remedies

The publication of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1928, which will take place in December, affords a unique opportunity of registering formulas for "known, admitted and approved" remedies, which can then be sold by chemists free of medicine-stamp duty, provided the appropriate reference to this standard work is given on the label of the preparation. It is an exceptional opportunity for chemists who require to make revisions rendered necessary by changes in poison law or developments in pharmacy. It is necessary that formulas, either new or modified, with the title under which the article is to be sold, should be submitted **not later than October 17** for inclusion in the *Diary*. In view of the large number of formulas received and of the fact that each year many chemists overlook the date fixed, we desire to point out that part of the *Diary* goes to press a few days after. Consequently we cannot publish any formulas received after the date mentioned. Formulas, which must be written on one side of the paper only, should be addressed to the Editor, *C. & D.*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

First-Aid Boxes or Cupboards

The Chief Inspector of Factories gives notice that by Order dated June 27, 1927, the Secretary of State has prescribed that, as from October 1, 1927, all materials for dressings contained in the first-aid boxes or cupboards which are required to be provided in pursuance of Section 29 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, or Regulation 4 (a) of the Docks Regulations, 1925, or Regulation 47 of the Building Regulations, 1926, shall be those designated in, and of a grade or quality not lower than the standards prescribed by the British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1923. The prescribed outfits of dressings and sundries for factories in which less or more than fifty persons, respectively, are employed were printed in the *C. & D.*, 1926, I, 734.

Isopropyl Alcohol Regulations, 1927

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise give notice in "The London Gazette" that under powers conferred upon them by Section 16 of the Finance Act, 1927, they have made Regulations for securing information as to the importation, manufacture, sale and use of isopropyl alcohol. The Regulations are published as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1927, No. 783, and require that every importer, manufacturer, seller or user of isopropyl alcohol shall furnish certain particulars and that manufacturer's premises shall be registered. Copies of the Regulations (which, however, had not been issued when we went to press) may be obtained from the Stationery Office.

Inquests

At Cwmgwrach, Glamorganshire, Randall A. Wood, aged fifteen months, climbed, it was stated at the inquest, up to his cot and drank from a jar containing carbolic acid. A verdict of "Accidental death" was given, and the mother was exonerated from blame.

The Manchester coroner held an inquest, on August 26, on the body of James Senior, clerk, Whitecar Avenue, who, his widow stated, was found vomiting at his home, and subsequently died in Ancoats Hospital. The steward of a club of which Senior was secretary stated that on the club premises was kept a worm-destroyer, a preparation of mercury, and at Senior's request about an ounce of it was given him for his own use. After hearing other evidence, the coroner recorded a verdict of "Suicide."

At Caton, Lancaster, on August 24, an inquiry was held respecting the death of the infant child of Rosetta Swindells. A medical witness stated that the child had had a separate existence. The grandmother told the coroner that her daughter had admitted taking pills, which she bought for 12s. a bottle from Mr. Joseph McGregor, herbalist. Mabel Walker, assistant to Mr. McGregor, stated in evidence that she sold the pills, but did not know what they contained. Mr. McGregor said he bought the pills wholesale, and gave the formula as aloes, iron and a little pennyroyal. The Coroner: I have certain information that you can buy these pills at 1s. 6d. a gross; if I am not far wrong in the information, you are making a very handsome profit at 12s. a bottle. Dr. Howat said he did not attach much importance to the pills. They were of very little value for the so-called purpose. They were really a tonic. They contained the ingredients named in the formula. The jury found that death was due to misadventure.

An inquest was concluded at Chasetown, on August 26, on the body of Harriet E. K. Woolley, wife of a colliery fireman. Dr. A. P. Thomson, of the Birmingham General Hospital and other institutions, said that in February Mrs. Woolley was found to be suffering from advanced cancer which could not be removed by operation; it was decided to treat her with injections of lead glycine, which had been used in nine other cases and had been most successful. As a result of injections between February 7 and August 8, Mrs. Woolley returned to almost normal health. On August 8 she received another injection and went home. He later learned that she developed acute symptoms of a toxic

character. He attended the *post-mortem* examination, and from the analyses of certain organs was of opinion that death was due to acute degeneration of the liver, brought on by lead. There was an extremely small amount of lead present, and a very minute quantity of that represented the overdose. Dr. F. W. Lamb, Birmingham, said that microscopic examination showed that the cancerous growth had almost disappeared. A verdict was returned that death was due to fatty degeneration of the liver, probably caused by lead poisoning, due to injections of lead glycine properly administered in the treatment of cancer.

Birmingham

Alfred Bird & Sons, Ltd., have contributed £100 to the Cripples' Hospital extension.

The new extension at the Queen's Hospital will be opened on November 16 by the president, Sir Charles Hyde.

Mr. Eric T. Kent has been appointed to represent Scutball Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham, in the North-Eastern counties.

Liverpool

The Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association will open the autumn season on October 12 with a hot-pot supper.

The Liverpool Pharmacy Club's season will be opened at De Hayden Café on September 7 by the president, Mr. F. Derrick. Supper will be served.

The bridesmaids at the Liverpool wedding announced on p. 305 of this issue were Misses Margaret Tristram and W. J. Stott; Mr. W. J. Tristram was best man.

Manchester

Mr. Stanley Cleworth, son of Mr. John Cleworth, has passed his Matriculation examination at the age of fifteen.

Mr. E. J. Samuels, "Hempstead," Portland Road, Swinton, Manchester, has been appointed Northern representative for G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., and takes over his new duties on September 1.

The junior section of the Manchester, Salford and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society is opening its winter session with a dance at the Women's Union (Manchester University) on September 7, from 8 to 12 p.m.

The Manchester Pharmaceutical Association has arranged its syllabus for the winter session, 1927-28, which opens with the annual dinner on October 12, when the president of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. Herbert Skinner) will be present. December 14 will be devoted to "Lighting" and a demonstration will be given at 4 Fountain Street. On January 4, 1928, will be held the ever-popular whisky drive and dance at the Midland Hotel.

Sheffield

At Sheffield Police Court, on August 25, Arthur Wragg, described as a chemist's assistant, was fined £4 for motor-cycling at a dangerous speed.

A special prize-giving night has been arranged by the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society for October 21, when students' friends are to be invited.

Miscellaneous

FIRE.—An outbreak of fire occurred on August 29 at the premises of T. Burgess, chemist, Foubert's Place, Regent Street, London, W.1. The flames were soon extinguished, and little damage was done.

FARADAY MEMORIAL.—More than twelve months ago a scheme was launched for erecting a memorial to Michael Faraday in the borough of Southwark. The inaugural ceremony has been fixed for October 28 at the Central Public Library, Walworth Road, S.E., and Sir Oliver Lodge will deliver an address.

DEATH IN MACHINERY.—A youth named Henry Topping was accidentally killed at the premises of Vernon & Co. surgical-dressing manufacturers, Preston, where he was employed, on August 24. Falling inside a cotton container he slipped down the feed pipe, which had to be

cut through before Topping could be extricated. He was suffocated by the raw cotton in the pipe.

CHARGES OF ATTEMPTING SUICIDE.—At Preston, on August 26, Archibald Wilson (36), described as a dispenser, was remanded on a charge of attempting to commit suicide by swallowing morphine.—At Marylebone Police Court, London, on August 30, Stephanie Gray, charged on remand with attempting suicide (*C. & D.*, August 20, p. 242), was placed on probation for six months.

STAFF OUTING.—The staff of H. R. Napp, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2, enjoyed a delightful outing on August 27, when they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Napp in the grounds of their residence, Barn Cottage, Merstham. Tea was served in the grounds, and dancing and games were engaged in. The staff greatly appreciated the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Napp.

IN THE COURTS.—At Tottenham Police Court, on August 25, Edwin Doggett was fined 20s. for selling beef sausages which had been dusted with a preservative containing boric acid.—At the South-Western Police Court, London, on August 27, a man whose name has not been disclosed was remanded on a charge of breaking a window at the shop of Mr. W. H. Goy, chemist and druggist, Battersea Rise, S.W., and stealing cameras.—At Bristol Police Court, recently, Ernest Trollope, drug-store proprietor, Coronation Road, was fined 10s. for having sold a bottle of Jeyes' Fluid No. 2 not duly labelled.—At Coventry Police Court, on August 31, Frank T. Whiteman was fined 20s. with costs for damaging a sun blind at the shop of Boots, Ltd.

SHOP-WINDOW LIGHTING.—A lecture-demonstration on "Recent Developments in Shop-Window Lighting" was given in the Holophane Demonstration Theatre, Elverton Street, Westminster, on August 30. Mr. L. M. Tye said that a recent exhaustive survey of existing methods of lighting in retail shops in London and other cities gave evidence of the need for improvement. Gas-filled lamps of high intrinsic brilliancy had been introduced in large quantities of late, and in many instances they had been installed without due regard to the suitability for existing fittings. Mr. R. Gillespie Williams showed that by means of the Holophane system, involving the use of the three primary colours, practically every known colour could be obtained. Mr. Williams also demonstrated how decorative designs could be completely changed by colour effects.

MR. MOHAN K. SHAH. the resident Indian representative of Burgoynes, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, East Ham, who has been on a three-months' visit to this country, was presented, on August 30, with a silver salver and an illuminated address by the governing director (Mr. H. R. Arnold), in the presence of the directors and a large number of the staff. Mr. H. R. Arnold expressed the pleasure which the visit of Mr. Shah had given them, and emphasised the fact that such visits cemented the friendship existing between the management and their representatives.

He also congratulated Mr. Shah on his application of English methods of doing business amongst the traders and dealers in the bazaar market. Mr. Shah suitably replied, acknowledging the assistance Mr. Keen had given him in the past and paying a tribute to the late Mr. C. W. White, who had helped greatly to promote the welfare of the company in India. Mr. Shah leaves London on September 2, visiting the Continent, and sail's via Venice for Bombay by Lloyd-Trieste steamer on September 30.



MR. M. K. SHAH

Irish News

Brevities

Mr. M. T. McGourty, Ph.C., has commenced business at 98 Bridge Street, Dundalk.

Mr. J. J. Broderick, Ph.C., Fermoy, co. Cork, has been appointed a Peace Commissioner.

While motoring through Ballincarrig, recently, Mr. James Galashan, Ph.C., Dublin, was involved in a collision and was slightly injured on the forehead.

Mr. Thomas Unsworth, Ph.C., Ballynahinch, co. Down, has received many expressions of sympathy on the sudden death of his father, Mr. Jonathan Unsworth.

The death took place at Bangor, co. Down, on August 25, of Mr. Ernest S. Corry, managing director of William Corry & Co., Ltd., Cromac Street, Belfast, aerated water manufacturers. Mr. Corry had been in failing health for the past six weeks.

The imports of chemicals, drugs, paints, etc., into the Irish Free State for July amounted to £114,881, against £124,715 in July 1926. In the seven months, January to July, the value of the imports of chemicals, drugs, paints, etc., fell from £708,387 in the first seven months of 1926 to £694,960 in the same period this year.

Mr. A. R. Bailie, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, paid a visit to Belfast on August 27, and called on Mr. Horatio Todd, J.P., president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, at Donaghadee. Mr. Bailie, who is an Australian, is on a world tour. He has a brother, who emigrated to Ireland many years ago, in practice as a dentist in Waterford.

The death took place on August 21, at College Avenue, Londonderry, of Professor John Robinson Leebody, M.A., D.Sc., F.I.C., President of McCrea-Magee College. Born in 1840, Professor Leebody obtained First Science Scholarships at Queen's College, Belfast, in 1859, and was appointed to the Chair of Mathematics and Physics in Magee College in 1865. He was for fifty years analyst to the Corporation of Londonderry.

Among those who were honoured at the summer graduation ceremony of Queen's University, Belfast, was Mr. William Honneyman, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C., Ph.C., who received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Mr. Honneyman was educated at the Henry Smith School, Hartlepool, and served his apprenticeship as a chemist with the late Alderman John Horsley. The thesis upon which the doctorate was granted was entitled "Racemisation phenomena in the hydrolysis of esters of optically active acids." The honour which Dr. Honneyman has won crowns a brilliant career. In 1909 he was awarded the Jacob Bell memorial scholarship. At the school of the Pharmaceutical Society, Bloomsbury, he was bronze medallist in *materia medica* and botany and silver medallist in *materia medica*, botany and chemistry. In addition, he gained the Pereira medal in 1911. From 1915 to 1917 he served with the Royal Engineers in France, and was then called to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, where he was a research chemist till 1920. At present he is engaged as a research chemist in the linen industry.

Scottish News

Brevities

Locum tenentes were rather difficult to get recently, but after the July passes the difficulties were removed, and many young pharmacists were eager to get a few weeks' work pending permanent situations.

A motor-car driven by Mr. Peter Baird, chemist and druggist, Denny, was, last week, involved in a smash at Grangemouth. Mr. Baird was accompanied by his wife and child, but, fortunately, no one was injured.

Miss Constance Mary Moore, younger daughter of Mr. F. W. Moore, sundries representative of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool, who is well known in Aberdeen, has matriculated and will enter the Warrington College, London, S.E., next month.

Legal Reports

Old Stock.—At Hull Police Court, on August 24, Mr. Edward Hindle, Ph.C., Hessle Road, was summoned for having sold ground caraway which was stated to be deficient in essential and fixed oil to the extent of 65 per cent. The defending solicitor explained that the caraway was purchased eight years ago, but had never been sold over the counter or used in prescriptions. It ought to have been kept in an airtight box, but had been kept in a drawer. The stipendiary magistrate, in imposing a fine of £2 2s., said that there was nothing against the defendant's commercial probity.

Assistant's Claim.—In Fermoy District Court, recently, Richard A. Cogan sued Dr. T. P. Magnier and Mr. John McCarthy to recover the sum of £17 10s., as damages sustained by reason of a breach of contract alleged to be entered into in August 1926 for five weeks, whereby the plaintiff was put to the expense of travelling to Fermoy and lost his employment as a chemist's assistant. The plaintiff, in his evidence, said he replied to an advertisement for an assistant for five weeks, and received a telegram from Dr. Magnier on July 16 asking him if he could take up the duties on July 24. He wrote saying he could not commence his duties till August 2. The weekly salary was to be £2 5s. indoors, or £3 10s. outdoors. On July 26 a letter was sent to him by Mr. McCarthy, the manager, but he did not receive it till August 1. The letter asked for references, but as the time was too short to send them he took them with him to show to Dr. Magnier. He went to Fermoy on August 6. Mr. McCarthy told witness that the situation was very awkward for him, as the man who had been with them had intended going on a holiday, but was not in a position to do so. Witness asked about his salary for five weeks; Mr. McCarthy said all he could do was to pay his expenses, but that he would see Dr. Magnier. Dr. Magnier, however, said he had nothing to do with the matter. Witness had thirty years' experience. The justice asked for the plaintiff's references, and having read them said there was one from Messrs. Boots, London, from 1909 to 1919, and it should get the man a job anywhere. Dr. Magnier said the reason he did not engage the plaintiff was that he was not satisfied with the man's appearance. The justice said that all he could give a decree for was the amount of loss sustained, £5, with £1 expenses.

Business Changes

FRANK SEGNER & CO., LTD., chemical merchants, have removed from Central Chambers, 40 Brazenose Street to 21 Spring Gardens, Manchester.

MR. ARTHUR C. BROCKLEHURST, chemist and druggist, recently with Thompson & Capper, Ltd., Liverpool, has purchased the old-established chemist's business carried on by Mr. G. M. Sleggs, chemist and druggist, 130 Breckfield Road North, Liverpool.

Wills

MR. FRED ARTHUR HARTLEY, Brierfield, Lancs., chemist and druggist (Hartleys, chemists, Burnley and branches), left estate of the gross value of £5,159 15s. 7d., with net personalty £4,525 16s. 7d.

MR. DAVID PRENTICE HILSTON, of 1 Wellgate, Lanark, and of Manse of Grange, Keith, Banffshire, chemist and druggist (J. & D. Hilston, chemists, Lanark), left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £8,694 15s. 4d.

Gazette

Partnership Dissolved

PHILLIPS, J. A., AND KNOWLES, C. J., chemists and druggists, carrying on business at 47 Minories, London, E., as Knowles & Phillips; J. A. Phillips will continue the business under the same style.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O., Registered Office.

TIMSONS CASH CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, etc. The directors are: F. A. Timson, 82 Station Road, New Southgate, N.11; H. Knight, 6 Avondale Road, Palmers Green, N.13. R.O.: Tudor Chambers, Station Road, Wood Green, N.22.

SUPER PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing, research and analytical chemists, chemical manufacturers, manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals and intermediates, products and by-products thereof, etc. The subscribers are: A. Myddleton, Blackpool, and G. Haworth, Blackpool.

A. B. MARTIN, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £5,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by A. B. Martin at 22 Market Place, Loughborough, Leicestershire. The first directors are: A. B. Martin, chemist, and Mrs. E. Martin, both of 98 Park Road, Loughborough. Solicitor: E. Hands, 63 Mill Street, Loughborough.

STEWARTS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £3,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist now carried on at 44 O'Connell Street, Limerick, by J. Stewart. The first directors are: J. Stewart, 44 O'Connell Street, Limerick, chemist; S. Stewart, 44 O'Connell Street, Limerick, chemist; J. B. Stewart. Secretary: S. Stewart.

L. MORRISON, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of cloth merchants, factors or agents, yarn agents and merchants, dealers in cotton and other cloth, cotton weavers, silk and jute spinners, dealers in fibrous substances, dry and log wood, chemicals, drugs, etc. Solicitors: Alex. Wright & Co., 26 Burnley Road, Bacup.

LEWIS & PEAT, LTD., announce a further interim dividend of 5 per cent. for the current year on the ordinary shares.

SHARP'S CASH PHARMACY, LTD.—At a meeting held at Brighton on August 2 it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. A. B. Slack, 15 Christ Church Avenue, West Didsbury, Manchester, was appointed liquidator.

FAIRFAX (CHEMISTS), LTD.—At a meeting held at 116 Seymour Street, London, N.W., on August 2, it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. A. B. Slack, 15 Christ Church Avenue, West Didsbury, Manchester, be appointed liquidator.

COMPANIES DISSOLVED.—Notice has been given in "The London Gazette" that the names of the undermentioned companies have been struck off the register and the companies dissolved: Apex Chemical Co., Ltd.; Brecknock Pharmacy Co., Ltd.; C. A. Burdett (Chemists), Ltd.; Carlton Laboratories, Ltd.; Dentalux Tooth Brush Co., Ltd.; Kynaston, Ltd.; Light of Asia Toilet Preparations, Ltd.; Phos, Ltd.; Rainbow Dyes, Ltd.; Teddy Camera Co. (London), Ltd.

MAYOUS, LTD., Birmingham, chemists.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, a meeting of the creditors was held on August 25 at the offices of the liquidator, Mr. C. J. L. Ray, 99 Corporation Street, Birmingham, when a statement of affairs was submitted which disclosed liabilities of £1,614 17s. 6d., made up as follows:—Trade creditors, £284 14s. 9d.; St. Johnston, £509 6s. 11d.; E. Roberts (costs), £350; bankers, £249 16s. 8d.; and Brocklesby (salary), £220 19s. 2d. The assets consisted of stock, £271 18s. 5d.; fixtures, £75 10s.; debtors, £17 13s. 1d., making total assets of £365 1s. 6d., from which had to be deducted £194 15s. 11d. for preferential claims, leaving net assets of £170 5s. 7d., or a deficiency of £1,444 11s. 11d. There was a footnote to the statement to the effect that Mr. Brocklesby was entitled to

damages for breach of agreement, and also for a portion of his undrawn salary as a preferential claim. It was reported that the business was originally commenced by Mr. H. Mayou, and the company was formed in January 1913 with a capital of £500. Practically the whole of the shares were held by H. Mayou. In 1921 Mr. Brocklesby was appointed manager, and in 1924 Mr. Mayou sold the whole of the shares to Mr. Brocklesby. At that time there was over £2,000 due to trade creditors. It was stated that the bank held the guarantee of Mr. St. Johnston, who was also the landlord of the premises. It appeared that Mr. Brocklesby was only entitled to preferential treatment with regard to £50 of his claim. No balance sheets were forthcoming, and it was understood that the present position was brought about in consequence of the landlord obtaining an order from the Court to distrain for rent. According to figures which were prepared for the eighteen months to June 30, 1927, it appeared that the sales for that period were £1,650, with a gross profit of £347 12s., and a loss of £18 1s. 9d. In October 1923 debentures were issued in consideration of moneys advanced. The liquidator stated that he had received several inquiries for the business, and there was a prospect of an offer being received of between £400 and £500. It was also intimated that Mr. St. Johnston would withdraw his claim and Mr. Roberts would be requested to reduce his. In that event there should be a small dividend for the creditors. After discussion it was decided to confirm the voluntary liquidation, with Mr. Ray as liquidator. The following are creditors:—Summer & Co., £25; Thornley, Ltd., £14; Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., £117; London Optical Co., £14.

HEPPLELLS, LTD.—The second ordinary general meeting was held at the Westminster Palace Rooms, S.W., on August 29, Sir Alan Hutchings presiding. In moving the adoption of the report the chairman said that the figure of £128,719, investments at cost, less amounts written off, represented, with the exception of a small amount, the cost of their Preference shareholding in the Drug Stores of Egypt, and he was pleased to be able to say that during the present month the Board had entered into an agreement for the sale of the whole of that holding at a satisfactory profit. The matter would be carried through in stages, and would be completed during the current financial year. When it was completed the transaction would place the company in a strong position in regard to its trading requirements and the development and extension of its business generally. The net profit for the period under consideration was £20,895, and after paying the Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference dividends and the Ordinary dividend declared at the last meeting, they had £635 to carry forward. When one considered the difficult times through which the country had passed in 1926, he felt that things might have been worse for them. The Board regretted that there was no dividend for the Ordinary shareholders, but, given stable conditions, he anticipated that good trade would result during the current financial year. In the course of the discussion Mr. Child asked for information with regard to trading results for the current year, and the Chairman, in reply, said that it was difficult to give accurate figures without taking stock, but he could say that since March 31 several thousands of pounds had been saved in certain directions, and the receipts from the pharmacies had increased, business being much better than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Mr. Walker criticised the accounts, and said it seemed to him that all could not be well with the management. Mr. Williams suggested the appointment of a small committee of shareholders to advise and assist the Board. The Chairman said he would be glad to receive any suggestions from shareholders, but he did not consider that the situation warranted the appointment of a committee. In reply to a further question, he said that the Board held tens of thousands of shares. Mr. Child invited the Chairman to promise that the shareholders would receive the accounts of the current year within three months of its close. The Chairman replied that he could not bind himself to that extent, but he would promise to do his best to have it done within three months. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Stock Exchange Prices

£1 Shares unless otherwise stated	Dec. 31	July 29	Aug. 30,
	1926	1927	1927
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord.	20	6	21
Amalg. Dental Co., 8% Prefd. Ord.	18	3	17
Deferred 5s.	4	6	3
" Apollinaris and Johannis, Ord. £1	10	3	8
" Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Prof.	13	0	15
" Beecham Estates & Pills, 8% Cum. Prof.	21	0	20
" Benger's Food, Ord.	35	0	35
" Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., 5% Prof. £10	£6½	£6½	£6½
" Boots Pure Drug, Ord.	124	3	123
" Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Profd. Ord.	24	0	23
" Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), 6% "A" Prof.	21	9	21
" British Celanese, Ord.	5	9	44
" British Cyanides, Ord., 2s. shares	9	3	25
" British Drug Houses, The, Ord.	20	9	15
" British Glues and Chemicals, Ord.	3	0	2
" British Oil and Cake Mills, Ord.	11	3	10
" British Oxygen, Ord.	25	9	27
" British Photo. Indus., 6% Cum. Prof.	27	0	28
" Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Prof. £5	10	0	12
" Cadbury Bros., 6% Prof.	63	9	60
" Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord.	23	6	23
" Crossfield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Prof.	42	6	47
" Dubarry Perfumery, Ord. 1s.	18	9	18
" Eastman Kodak Com. (no nom. value)	7	9	11
" Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord.	19	0	20
" Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, 6s. 8d. shares	£135	£171	£170
" Field (J. C. & J.), Ord.	4	0	5
" Gossago (William), 6½% Prof.	4	6	5
" Grout & Co., Ord.	11	0	12
" Heppells, 7% cum. partic. Prof.	18	6	20
" Hodder (Henry) & Co.	19	0	15
" Idris & Co., "A" Ord.	46	0	57
" Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	19	0	20
" Imperial Chemical, 7% Prof.	22	9	24
" " Ord.	21	6	26
" " Defd. 5s.	6	6	8
" Intern. Sponge Importers, 6% Prof.	6	6	8
" Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½% Prof.	10	0	10
" Knight (Jolin), 25% Prof. Ord.	12	6	12
" Laporte (B.) & Co., Ltd., Ord.	60	0	63
" Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Prof.	20	0	—
" " 8% Prof.	19	1½	20
" " 20% Profd. Ord. 5s.	18	9	19
" Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5	10	0	10
" Mellin's Food, 6% Prof.	12	0	13
" Mond Nickel Co., Ord.	38	6	47
" " 7% Cum. Prof.	24	9	24
" Nathan (Joseph) & Co., 7% Prof.	15	6	15
" " 8% Profd. Ord.	8	0	6
" National Drug and Chem. Co. of Canada, 6½% Prof.	6	0	5
" New Transvaal Chemical Co., 6% Prof.	17	9	18
" Salt Union, Ord.	21	0	22
" " Prof.	32	0	36
" " Sanitas, The, Co., 9% Prof.	24	3	23
" " Sanitas Trust, 10% partic. Prof.	—	24	0
" " Schweppes, Ltd., Ord.	22	6	23
" " Defd.	39	6	47
" " Smith (Stephen) & Co., 6% Prof.	30	0	31
" " Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ord.	58	6	70
" " Spratt's Patent, Ord.	18	0	19
" " Stevenson & Howell, 6½% Cum. Prof.	45	0	50
" " Taylors (Cash Chemists) Trust, 7½% Cum. Prof. Ord.	20	0	20
" " 1s. Defd.	—	20	7½
" United Glass Bottle Man., 6% Mt. Deb. Stk., £100	£92½	£96	£95½
" Venesta, Ltd., Ord.	17	0	15
" " 7% Prof.	18	0	16
" Veno Drug Co., 8% Prof.	18	3	18
" Virol, Ltd., Ord.	90	0	100
" " 7% Prof.	22	0	22
" White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 1s.	9	6	10
" Wright, Layman & Umney, 6% Prof.	18	9	18

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
ESTABLISHED 1859

RETAIL & DISPENSING PRICE LIST
based on definite costing principles

ISSUED QUARTERLY SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

THE drug index for August is 139.3, compared with 140.7 for the previous month. The figure for surgical dressings remains at 175. The following are the principal changes in prices which have taken place during the month, and, in conjunction with those given in the *C. & D.*, August 6, p. 178, enable chemists to revise the quarterly issue of the List up to September 1:—

Cost	d. per	Selling Price			
		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
Dec. seneg. conc. 1 to 7	63	lb.	2	7	0 10
Ess. anisi 1 in 5	264	lb.	9	0	2 9 0 5
Ext. ipec. liq. C	36	oz.	—	5	3 0 9
Gran. parad. pulv.	114	lb.	4	9	1 5 0 6
Ichthyol	45	lb.	—	4	2 1 2 0 2
Inf. rhei conc.	54	lb.	—	2	0 0 8 0 2
Inf. seneg. conc.	28	lb.	3	6	1 0
Lin. tereb. acet.	14	lb.	1	9	0 6
Ol. palmaroæ	21	oz.	—	—	3 1 0 6
Piper album	40	lb.	5	0	1 5 0 5
Piper albi pulvis	46	lb.	5	9	1 8 0 6
Piper nigrum extra	32	lb.	4	0	1 2 0 5
Piper nigrum pulvis	36	lb.	4	6	1 4 0 5
Sandaraca	35	lb.	4	6	1 4
Shellac alb.	57	lb.	7	1	2 1 0 8
Shellac aurant.	57	lb.	7	1	2 1 0 8
Shellac aurant. sec.	48	lb.	6	0	1 9 0 7
Terebenum	38	lb.	—	1	4 0 5
Tr. seneg.	72	lb.	—	2	9 0 6
Zingiberis rhizoma Afric.	12	lb.	1	6	0 6 0 2
Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv.	16	lb.	2	0	0 7 0 2
Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. crs.	14	lb.	1	9	0 6 0 2

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1926, p. 309.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," August 17, 1927.)

"RECTIGRAPH" with name and address of applicants; for photographic paper (39). By Rectigraph Co., 282 Hollenbeck Street, Rochester, U.S.A. B 479,391.

"CYDAK"; for mineral waters, etc. (44). By J. Robertson & Son, 44 Tait's Lane, Dundee. 480,696.

"METOPOL"; for soap (47). By R. W. Greff & Co., Ltd., Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4. 481,206.

"CARMOL"; for all goods (48). By Carmol, Ltd., 181 High Street, Blackheath, Birmingham. 475,682.

"HADAR"; for all goods (48). By I. Miller & Co., Ltd., 108 Golden Lane, London, E.C.1. 480,013.

"MARY VANITY"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Georgiana M. Vaughan, 2 Skelwith Road, Hammersmith, London, W.6. 482,016.

"CANAY"; for soap (48). By The Proctor and Gamble Co., Gwynne Building, Northeast Corner of Sixth and Main Streets, Cincinnati, U.S.A. 481,495.

"GELCAP"; for gelatin bottle capsules, etc. (50). By Park Davis & Co., 50 Beak Street, Regent Street, London, W.1. 479,110.

Picture of lady in Pompadour style in garden; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Ninon, Ltd., 224 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. 482,200.

Looking Backward

A REVIEW OF PHARMACY IN CANADA BY G. A. BURBIDGE,
DEAN OF THE MARITIME COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,
HALIFAX (N.S.).

[Abstract of a paper read at the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association Convention, held in Regina,
August 9 to 12.]

THIS Confederation Jubilee Year of Canada is also the twentieth year of our history as an Association, and some brief reference to our past seems to be doubly appropriate. The reading of history should not be looked upon as the pastime alone of the academic or literary mind. The history of his own vocation especially should be part of every man's education, since from the past may be drawn lessons of value in directing present-day affairs and in seeking to discover the trend of events for the future. Encouragement and inspiration are to be derived from it, and in it we learn to honour those, the fruit of whose labours we now enjoy. A few years ago the Council of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association tried to secure someone who would gather up the threads of history in Canadian pharmacy and weave a story that would be readable as well as form a record, but without success. We still are in search of a historian. The Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society in 1925 published a book, "Fifty Years of Pharmacy in Nova Scotia." Mr. W. L. Ormond, of Amherst, submitted a very interesting paper at Montreal last year on Louis Hebert, the first apothecary in Canada. I have not sufficient material, even if I desired, to present a survey of pharmacy in Canada in the early days, or even during the period of Canadian Confederation; and will confine my remarks briefly to some aspects of our twenty years' history as a Canadian Association. September 3, 1907, was a red-letter day in the history of Canadian pharmacy, when fifteen men shook hands with one another in the office of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, the occasion being the first gathering of representatives of pharmacy from Atlantic to Pacific. The Dominion Government had that year introduced into Parliament a Bill respecting proprietary and patent medicines, which was held over in order to give the druggists of Canada an opportunity of presenting their views. This had been done at the request of Ontario druggists, who thought the pharmacists from coast to coast should have some voice in the framing of an Act of such importance to them. The representatives of the provincial pharmaceutical bodies that met that September morning in response to Ontario's invitation were:—British Columbia, John Cochrane; Alberta, A. D. Ferguson; Saskatchewan, Robert Martin; Manitoba, Alex. Campbell; Ontario, Henry Watters, John Hargreaves, Geo. E. Gibbard and J. F. Roberts; Quebec, J. E. Tremble, W. A. Chapman and A. J. Lawrence; New Brunswick, S. H. Hawker and Dr. Steeves; Prince Edward Island, A. W. P. Gourlie; Nova Scotia, G. A. Burbidge. Mr. Gibbard was chosen as chairman. The following is an extract from the proceedings:—"Before the business of the meeting was taken up, Mr. John Cochrane, of British Columbia, desired that the standing of the various provinces be defined with the voting power of each. Mr. Cochrane contended strongly for equal representation, and incorporated this principle in a resolution. This met with the approval of the meeting." Another temporary split occurred upon the question as to whether or not the Association should be a purely retail organisation, as indicated by the following extract from the proceedings:—"Moved . . . that this meeting recognises the need of a Federal pharmaceutical organisation to deal with all matters and conditions affecting retail pharmacy, and pledges its efforts to promote this object. Moved, in amendment, that this meeting recognises the need for a Federal pharmaceutical organisation to deal with matters and conditions affecting pharmacy throughout the Dominion, and pledges its efforts to promote this object. On being put to the meeting, the amendment was, by the chairman, declared carried, and the original motion lost." Thus another vital principle was decided upon. These two principles were embodied in the constitution as drawn up at that meeting. The constitution placed the direction of the affairs of the Association in the hands of the Council. The membership fee was fixed at fifty cents. One outstanding question, that came up year after year for the first few years, was

that of "reciprocity of registration." This had been held out as one of the original objectives of the Association, Ontario being then, as probably to-day, strongly in favour of the plan. But the other Provinces, particularly those in the extreme east and west, were not favourable, and ultimately the question was, by common consent, allowed to drop. It was proposed at the outset that the Canadian Association should take over the Canadian formulary from the Ontario College of Pharmacy. The Association, however, until recently did not consider itself in a position to assume such a responsibility, and only within the past year has it been considered as a practical measure. For a number of years the Association was greatly hampered by lack of funds, the fee of fifty cents being insufficient for anything but necessary legislative work at Ottawa, and scarcely enough for that. Those were discouraging days, and had it not been for the self-sacrificing and persistent labours of Mr. George Gibbard, a man who would never acknowledge defeat in this, which he considered his great life work, and which he continued until failing health obliged him to relinquish the task, the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association would have gone out of existence. One must couple with the name of Mr. Geo. Gibbard, the bonny fighter, the name of Mr. Henry Watters, the silver-tongued orator and diplomat, who was for many years the outstanding speaker and chief source of inspiration at our Conventions. As I have already intimated, the work of the Association until recent years was principally confined to protection of pharmaceutical interests at Ottawa. During this period, however, such important matters as the Patent and Proprietary Medicine Act, Amendments to the Food and Drug Act and the Narcotic Act were dealt with, and the Association played an important part in moulding or modifying these Acts and the Departmental regulations based upon them. These activities alone would have justified the existence of the Association, but probably the greatest achievement was the bringing together annually of pharmacists from all over Canada, creating friendships and bonds of fellowship between druggists of the far East and the far West, as well as the central parts of Canada, and cementing Canadian pharmacy into a united body. The information interchanged, and the inspiration imparted at the meetings of the Association have resulted in higher ideals and more effective work in our provincial organisations and in our colleges, and greater profit to pharmacists individually. Since what amounted practically to a reorganisation in 1922, with the increase in per capita contributions to two dollars, most rapid progress has been made.

In addition to legislative work and the other activities as conducted in previous years, the following advanced steps have been taken:—(1) The publication of the "Journal," which has done so much to strengthen the ties between individual pharmacists and provincial organisations from coast to coast, and which is proving so strong a factor in developing Canadian pharmacy along the best lines. (2) The appointment of a full-time secretary, first in the person of Mr. F. A. Jacobs, and then of Dr. Stanbury, both of whom have been indefatigable in furthering our interests and advancing the course of pharmacy. (3) The introduction to Canada of Sir William Glyn-Jones, which was first mooted at Fort William in 1922, and which we all devoutly hope will bear fruit to our permanent financial advantage and prestige. (4) The initiation of a movement toward participation in the revision of the British Pharmacopoeia, and toward the setting up of such supplementary pharmaceutical standards for Canada as may be found desirable. (5) The bringing together into co-operation of the various branches of pharmacy, retail, wholesale and manufacturing; and, which is of no less importance, the developing of a fraternal spirit and practical co-operation between this Association and the Canadian Medical Association. We may be well satisfied with the progress of the last twenty years. With perhaps fifty per cent. increase in the number of retail druggists, and notwithstanding some adverse conditions, there still is satisfactory evidence of prosperity in Canadian pharmacy. There has been a steady increase in pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturing, and Canadian manufacturers and wholesalers have kept well abreast of the times. Practically every Province has its college of pharmacy, and we have every reason to be proud of them. Though we have not quite kept pace with our neighbours

to the south in educational matters, we are pressing close after, and may ere long catch up with them. We have not yet developed any amount of scientific talent in our Pharmaceutical Association; at least, it is not in evidence, but that should follow in the course of time. At practically every Convention of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, however, a number of papers of professional and commercial interest have been submitted. The co-operation established between the different branches of pharmacy, and with the medical profession, may contain possibilities for progress along professional lines, a summation to be sincerely hoped for, and toward which we should earnestly strive. What the next ten or twenty years may bring forth, who can tell? But this may be said, that opportunities lie before us which it will be our privilege, as well as duty, to embrace. The future of pharmacy is largely in our own hands, and what it will be in the next decade or two will depend largely upon our own vision and our own efforts of to-day. Let us face the future with a determination to establish more firmly the prestige of our ancient and honourable profession, not loitering in the wake of progress, but seeking to maintain an honourable place in the practice of the noble art of healing, a place which in the progress of civilisation, and through the efforts of our predecessors we have come to inherit. Let us not neglect our inheritance, but constantly endeavour to improve and increase its service to humanity.

Tyneside Days

IN my young days I was always looking forward to the time when I should find myself in some important and historic London pharmacy—in the West End, of course. The time came, but I have always considered it a stroke of luck that led me to Newcastle-on-Tyne first of all. Had it been otherwise, I should not have had the advantage of serving under Henry Bowman Brady. When I soon afterwards took my place in the dispensing department of a house in New Bond Street it was not exactly as a raw young countryman: the North Country was in those days (and probably is now) quite in the front, sometimes a bit in advance of the front, in the matter of, say, new remedies. At this early stage also I got interested—and permanently so—in the coal-mining industry. Only ten years before had occurred that fearful calamity at the Hartley New Pit, when a twenty-ton mass of machinery broke away and fell down the old shaft (the only one then), carrying with it "hideous ruin" and destruction. I remember viewing pit-heads and steadings—including Hartley—with interest and sympathy, with no desire whatever for a closer acquaintance with them. That was to come later. Another thing, Newcastle tradesfolk could not forget the old and spacious days when miners made fabulous sums and spent them royally; so that with one thing and another there was plenty of talk—and exaggeration, no doubt. I do not remember any of the class at the Mosley Street establishment, but we certainly enjoyed the patronage of the mine-owning and manufacturing city and county folk; and this was to be more relied on for permanency. I fancy that about this time business was not exactly lively nor the prospect rosy. Some years further on, when again on the Tyne, business had settled down somewhat and customers were not so generally lavish and picturesque in their spendings.

AN OUTSIDE VIEW

I still found the mines very much on the horizon: as a fact, one sees them everywhere dotted about the country-side—the familiar heap of iron or wood erections, rather bleak and uninviting at a distance, but close up they compel attention. Out of the general mass of coal dust you can make out offices, engines, coal stacks, pit props; the vast superstructure of the shaft; the huge drum carrying round it the convolutions of the rope attached to the cage, all working with a lathe-like precision that takes the eye. Come nearer and you perhaps see a dozen or so of men with their lamps and provision-containers boarding the cage for a descent; the cage may be a two- or three-decker; watch for the cage to return and you will see a batch of men, grimy with coal dust and sweat, coming up after their shift below. Forty

years ago photography was comparatively new to most people. One of my amateur friends was a mining engineer, an under-manager at the time; and when it was suggested that I should try my hand in the pit, I agreed with avidity. My friend was connected with a big mine, new and up-to-date, and arrangements were soon made.

One day, therefore, he and I, clad in overalls, boarded the cage and with some others descended the shaft. The depth, I imagine, was about a quarter-mile, and the journey not exactly pleasant to one not accustomed to being shot up or down at considerable speed; but it was soon over, and we landed in a big clean space, well illuminated with electric light, where the executive staff below had their offices. Engine, dynamo, etc., all very smart, though sundry doors seemed to cover sinister possibilities. We went through one of them, and were at once in a rather different atmosphere: the light dim and the outlook black; heaps of pit props, sundry coal tubs or small trucks on a narrow gauge track that disappeared in the darkness. Two of the tubs were empty and comparatively clean, and we had one apiece. My apparatus safely stowed, and keeping heads well down, away we went through one of the drifts or tunnels to some far-distant spot designed for my purpose. But for an occasional gleam of dim light—candle held by one of the grimy doorkeepers—the journey was in the dark. Travelling at a good rate, we were soon at the end of the drift. Here I made out a couple of men at work with their picks at the coal face by the light of two or three candles stuck in convenient places, and my visions of fine and realistic pictures began to recede. My friend, I imagine, thought the light to be rather plentiful, but to my eyes the place was very dimly illuminated.

PHOTOGRAPHING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

It would not be easy for me to say what, precisely, I had expected to do, but it was at once clear that my apparatus was too big and not wisely chosen: however, it was too late to think of that, therefore, being on the spot (never to return), I made shift to set up my camera and exposed two plates by the aid of magnesium. The place was, of course, not roomy, and to manage a big camera on a tripod of the old rigid type, in a tunnel about five feet from ground to roof, is not easy. These tunnels or drifts all through their length have to be well supported with timber; and here and there pillars of coal are left more or less temporarily for the same purpose. Dodging these obstructions increased the general discomfort. Returning as we had come to *terra firma*, my results were developed in due course; but to me they appeared very inadequate and unconvincing, and I did not spare much time on them. The blackness and absence of detail, except for the shadow outline and suggestion of the two human workers, was as unsatisfying as an excess of detail would be. Had the visit been repeated I should, I think, have taken a half-plate camera and a portrait combination, $f/4$ or thereabouts, but we let it rest. I have seen very good work done of the kind, very much in the style of what would be possible in one's own coal cellar. I do not suggest that these are faked, but I am sure that they could be done away from the actual coal face. It seems to me impossible to express properly in a photograph the peculiar environment and weird conditions. All the same, it is the kind of experience one would not like to have missed. In a coal mine such as this, with the air kept moving, fresh and cool, and no safety lamps necessary—at the part we visited, anyway—life down below did not strike one as altogether distasteful; but there are mines and mines! It seems curious that apart from miners and officials I have never met anyone who has been down a pit—not further than, perhaps, just down the shaft. If the chance offers to anyone, he will find it a notable experience.—J. PIKE.

"THE SQUARE CHRONICLE."—The contents of the July number of "The Square Chronicle," the official organ of the Bloomsbury Square School of Pharmacy Students' Association, include articles, verses and notes dealing with a variety of topics, from the need for a common room to reports on the activities of the sporting clubs of the Association. In an obituary notice tribute is paid to the personality and work of the late Professor A. W. Crossley.

The Apothecary according to Marryat

CAPTAIN MARRYAT, the author of "Peter Simple," and many other classics of adventure, introduces the apothecary's shop of his day into "Poor Jack," first published in 1840. Although he does not play a very important part in the story, the apothecary, Dr. Tadpole, and his *entourage* are of some interest on their own account. The doctor, a quaint little person of great local renown (the plot of the book begins in Greenwich), had a surgery the exterior and interior of which are described as follows:—

It was a tall, narrow building of dark-red brick, much ornamented, and probably built in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It had two benches on each side the door; for, previous to Tadpole's taking possession of it, it had been an alehouse. . . . The shop of Dr. Tadpole was fitted up in a very curious manner, and excited a great deal of admiration. During his service afloat, he had collected various objects of natural history, which he had set up or prepared himself: the lower row of bottles in the windows were full of snakes, lizards, and other reptiles; the second tier of bottles in the window were the same as are now generally seen—large globes containing blue and yellow mixtures, with gold hieroglyphics outside them; but between each of these bottles was a stuffed animal of some kind, generally a small monkey, or of that description. The third row of bottles was the most incomprehensible; no one could tell what was in them; and the doctor, when asked, would laugh and shake his head: this made the women very curious. I believe they were chiefly preparations of the stomach, and other portions of the interior of the animal frame; but the doctor always said that it was his row of "secrets": and used to amuse himself with evading the questions of the other sex. There were some larger specimens of natural history suspended from the ceiling, chiefly skulls and bones of animals; and on the shelves inside a great variety of stones and pebbles and fragments of marble figures, which the doctor had picked up I believe in the Mediterranean; altogether the shop was a strange medley, and made people stare very much when they came into it. The doctor kept an old woman to cook and clean the house, and his boy Tom, whom I have already mentioned. Tom was a good-natured lad, and, as his master said, very fond of liquorice; but the doctor used to laugh at that when Tom was not by, saying, "It's very true that Tom cribs my liquorice; but I will say this for him, he is very honest about jalap and rhubarb, and I have never missed a grain."

MRS. ST. FELIX

Next door to the surgery was a tobacconist's shop kept by a Mrs. St. Felix, "very handsome, and very pleasing in her manners." The following is an extract from a lively conversation between her and the doctor:—

"Really, doctor, if it were not that the wry faces I make at physic would spoil my beauty. I'm almost in honour bound to send for something out of your shop, just by way of return for your patronage."

"I trust you will never require it, Mrs. St. Felix. I've no objection to your sending for anything you please, but don't take physic."

"Well, my girl Jane shall have a dose, I declare; she is getting so fat and lumpy. Only don't let it be laudanum, doctor; she's so sleepy-headed already. I told her this morning that she was looking pale, just by way of preparing her."

"Mrs. St. Felix, you must excuse me, but you've no right to interfere with my practice. I prescribe physic when I think it necessary, and Jane is perfectly well at present, and shall not have any."

"And you've no right to interfere with my household, doctor. If I choose, I'll physic Jane, and the dog, and the cat, and the kitten, which I reckon to be the whole of my establishment, all four of them on the same day. Tell me, doctor, how much ipecacuanha will make a kitten sick?"

"Mrs. St. Felix, I am not a veterinary surgeon, and therefore cannot answer."

"Veterinary! Well, I thought they only doctored horses."

"I beg your pardon, their practice extends further, as I can prove to you. I was once at the establishment of one in London, and I observed, in a large room, about a dozen little lap-dogs, all tied up with strings. The poor little unwieldy waddling things were sent to him because they were asthmatic, and I don't know what all—and how do you think he cured them?"

"It's for me to ask that question, doctor."

"Well, then, he told me his secret. He tied them up, and gave them nothing to eat, only water to drink; and in three weeks they were returned in as beautiful condition and as frisky as young kids. Nothing but diet, Mrs. St. Felix."

THE APPRENTICE AIRS HIS OPINIONS

The narrator of the story gives the following account of a visit to the doctor's apprentice:—

"But what is it, Tom?" inquired I, as I sat down. "What has the doctor done?"

"Why, I'll tell you; the liquorice is all gone, and he won't order any more."

"Well, that is because you have eaten it all."

"No, I haven't; I haven't eaten a bit for these five weeks; it's all been used in pharmacopey, honestly used, and he can't deny it."

"Who used it?"

"Why, I did; he said he wouldn't stand my eating liquorice, and I told him that I shouldn't eat any more. No more I have, but I ain't well, and I prescribes for myself. Haven't I a right to do that? Mayn't I physic myself? I am a doctor as well as he is. Who makes up all the medicine, I should like to know? who ties up the bottles, and writes directions? Well, my insides are out of order, and I prescribes for myself—black draughts 'omnes duas horas sumendum'; and now he says, that, as the ingredients are all gone, I shan't take any more."

"And pray what were the ingredients, Tom?"

"Why, laxative and alternative, as suits my complaint—Extract. liquor.—aqua pura—haustus."

"And what is that?"

"Liquorice and water, to be sure; there's nothing else I can take: I've tasted everthing in the shop, from plate powder to aqua fortis, and everything goes against my stomach."

"Well, Tom, it's a hard case; but perhaps the doctor will think better of it."

"He'd better, or I'll set up for myself, for I won't stand it any longer; it ain't only for myself, but for others that I care. Why, I've a hankering for Anny Whistle (you know her, don't you?), a pretty little girl with red lips—lives in Church Street. Well, as long as I could bring her a bit of liquorice when I went to see her, all was smooth enough, and I got many a kiss when no one was nigh; but now that I can't fork out a bit as big as a marble, she's getting quite shy of me, and is always walking with Bill the butcher's boy. I know he gives her bull's-eyes—I see'd him one day buying a la'porth. Now, a'n't that hard?"

"Why, certainly, the affair becomes serious; but still, how you are to set up for yourself I don't know. You are not qualified."

"Oh! a'n't I? Just as much as most doctors are. There must be a beginning, and if I gives wrong medicine at first, then I'll another, and so on until I come to what will cure them. Soon learn, Tom."

"Well, but how will you do about surgery?"

"Surgery? Oh, I'll do very well—don't know much about it just now—soon learn."

"Why, would you venture to take off a man's leg, Tom? Do you know how to take up the arteries?"

"Would I take off a man's leg? to be sure I would, as quick as the doctor could. As for the arteries, why I might puzzle a little about them, but, by the time I had taken off three or four legs, I should know something about them. Practice makes perfect—soon learn, Tom."

"But all your first patients would die."

"I don't know that. At all events I should do my best, and no man can do more; and if they did die, why it would be by the visitation of God, wouldn't it?"

The book itself is, no doubt, obtainable in a later edition.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

STRATTON.—At 48 Sherrington Road, Ipswich, on August 29, the wife of Robert John Stratton, M.P.S., of a daughter.

Marriages

JONES—YOUNG.—At All Saints' Church, Carshalton, on August 20, Llewellyn G. Jones, senior pharmacist at the Victoria Hospital, Tite Street, London, S.W., to Elsie M. Young.

LLOYD—EVANS.—At the Congregational Church, Talgarth, on August 29, by the Rev. W. H. Price, Thomas Hanbury, younger son of Mr. Henry M. Lloyd, J.P., chemist and druggist, and Mrs. Lloyd, "Ansley," Merthyr Tydfil, to Hylda Mary, younger daughter of Mr. David Evans and the late Mrs. Evans, "Liverpool House," Talgarth.

TRISTRAM—PIPER.—At St. Margaret's Church, Mossley Hill, Liverpool, on August 29, Hugh Clifford Tristram, chemist and druggist, Wallasey, to Winifred Nora Piper, chemist and druggist.

Deaths

BELL.—At 14 Newgate Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on August 26, Mr. John Renwick Bell, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Bell served his apprenticeship at Harrogate, and qualified in 1891. He subsequently joined his father, the late Mr. Joseph Bell, in business in Newcastle, and on his father's death became the sole proprietor. Early in the morning of August 26 he had a stroke, and during the day he passed away. A genial, kindly man, Mr. Bell had many ties with the stage, the legal and the medical professions, and impromptu concerts were often given by distinguished artists in his drawing room. Mr. Bell is survived by his only daughter, Miss Florence Bell, who is well known in musical circles.

CHEESMAN.—In the Sevenoaks railway accident, on August 24, Mr. Francis William Cheesman, "Balkara,"

Welson Road, Folkestone, representative in India of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool and London, aged thirty-five. Mr. Cheesman had been in this country on three months' leave. His whole business career was spent with Messrs. Evans, and the news of his death came as a shock to many of his friends and *confrères* in both the Liverpool and the London houses, who only the day before had said good-bye to him prior to his sailing for India. Mr. Cheesman was appreciated for his bright disposition and sterling

business qualities, and he was a man of unbounded energy. Throughout the drug trade in India he was held in high repute, and particularly was this noticeable among his fellow representatives. Mr. Cheesman had also travelled in South Africa and the Far East, and many chemists in these countries will regret to hear of his sudden death. He leaves a young son. Mrs. Cheesman was in the railway accident, and is in a critical condition. Among those present at the funeral, in addition to members of the family, were: Mr. T. Edward Lescher, O.B.E. (managing director,

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.); Mr. R. F. Read, who had entered the employ of the company as a boy with Mr. Cheesman (and represented the staff); Mr. K. J. Madon (Bombay); Mr. Jeffrey (Lever Brothers, Ltd.); Mr. A. G. Sim (C. Morgan & Co.); Mr. W. Lewis and Mr. F. G. Preston (Fielding & Brown); Mr. C. S. Allen; Mr. F. W. West (Weingotts, Ltd.); Mr. R. H. Helps (Morny Frères, Ltd.). There was a very large number of floral tributes, including one from the chairman and directors of the Southern Railway.

MAIN.—At 17 White Street, Partick, Glasgow, on August 24, Mr. Daniel Main, chemist and druggist, 229 St. James Road. Mr. Main, who qualified in 1905, carried on business in Glasgow for a lengthy period. He leaves a widow.

NOBLE.—At his residence, Roxburgh Street, Galashiels, on August 26, Mr. Alexander Noble, chemist and druggist, aged seventy. Mr. Noble was in business for more than forty-five years, and took an active interest in public affairs.

RAMSBOTHAM.—Recently, Mr. G. E. Ramsbotham, Beechfield Avenue, Blackpool, managing director of C. J. Schofield, Ltd., chemical manufacturers, Clayton, Manchester, aged fifty-eight.

WILSON.—At his residence, Park Hall, Kidderminster, on August 22, Alderman George Edward Wilson, J.P., a director of Albright & Wilson, Ltd., chemical manufacturers, Oldbury, aged sixty-seven.

Personalities

MR. ARTHUR MAUDE has been appointed general manager of James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Victoria Bridge, Manchester, and commences on his new duties on October 1. Mr. Maude is well known in Manchester pharmaceutical circles, being an old member of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, and having passed the Qualifying examination from the Manchester College of Pharmacy in 1919. He formerly represented A. Wander, Ltd., and Parke, Davis & Co. in Lancashire and other Northern counties, and for the past three years has been assistant sales manager to Parke, Davis & Co. His many friends wish him every success in his new appointment.



MR. ARTHUR MAUDE

PROFESSOR AND MRS. H. E. ARMSTRONG, Granville Park, Lewisham, London, S.E., celebrated their golden wedding on August 30. A portrait of the professor, which was shown at the Royal Academy's summer exhibition, was presented to him by several of his scientific friends. Professor Armstrong is the father of Dr. E. F. Armstrong, F.R.S. (British Dyes, Ltd.).

MR. T. R. WILLIAMS, chemist and druggist, has retired from the representative staff of Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., London, S.E.1, after fifty-two years' service with the company. On the occasion of Mr. Williams's jubilee as a Wright Layman veteran two years ago we published his portrait and a few details of his career. From a circular letter issued by Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney we gather the additional fact that their present chairman, Mr. H. C. Wright, was instructed by Mr. Williams when he first entered the business, and ever since then a firm friendship has existed between them. Mr. Alan Umney, chemist and druggist, grandson of the late Mr. Charles Umney and nephew of Mr. E. A. Umney and the late Mr. John C. Umney, has been appointed to the post.



MR. F. W. CHEESMAN

Trade Notes

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES.—Kronheimer Bros., Fuerth (Bavaria), manufacturers of advertising novelties, inform us that their representative will be in England during September.

ORIGINAL ANTISEPTIC PASTILLES are advertised in this issue by Wm. Alfred Jones, Ltd., West India House, Maryland Street, Liverpool, sole agents for the Original Antiseptic Pastille, Ltd.

EDME, LTD., 122 Regent Street, London, W.1, invite inquiries for particulars and prices of their "Edme" Extract of Malt with Cod-liver Oil, with the chemist's name printed on the label.

DR. BLOSSER, LTD., Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.4, announce that they are posting a special bonus offer in connection with Dr. Blosser's Cigarettes to every chemist in Great Britain.

MARMITE.—From September 1 to October 15, Marmite Food Extract Co., Ltd., Mincing Lane House, 59 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3, are offering a bonus of 7½ per cent., in addition to the usual trade discount, on orders for Marmite.

PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK.—The Speedy D. & P. Service, 57 Great Prescott Street, London, E.1, announce that orders for enlargements, developing, printing, lantern slides, etc., received by the midday post are executed and dispatched on the same day.

MERCOLIZED WAX.—In a notice to exporters, Dearborn (1923), Ltd., 37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, state that this article should not be included in shipments to South or Central America, since these markets are controlled by the South American company.

LEMON JUICE.—A new venture has recently been launched at Messina, where it is intended to produce squeezed lemon juice under greatly improved conditions. The factory will be ready to deal with the next crop. Mr. H. Rubeck, 59 Mark Lane, London, E.C., has been appointed sole selling agent.

ROUMANIA AS A MARKET.—"Eculap," Société Anonyme Roumaine pour le Commerce des Médicaments et Matériel Sanitaire, 2 Rue Busei, Bucharest, are desirous of representing firms manufacturing pharmaceutical products, surgical dressings, etc., interested in placing their goods on the Roumanian market.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.—A special export list has been prepared of the specialities of Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Bardsley Vale, Lancashire, and it may be obtained post free by any C. & D. subscriber either from the company or their sole export agents, Wm. Alfred Jones, Ltd., West India House, Maryland Street, Liverpool.

EASTERN FOAM.—The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1, announce that the popularity of the new 7d. size tube of "Eastern Foam," has exceeded all expectations. The initial difficulties encountered in endeavouring to effect prompt execution of all orders have been successfully overcome, and now ample supplies are available, a point of importance in view of the fact that this new size is being prominently featured in the firm's current advertisements.

VIROL, LTD., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, offer a bonus of 5 per cent. on all direct retail orders for Virol and Virolax from September 1 to October 15, full particulars of which are being quoted to their customers.

MENE SANITARY TOWELS.—Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Cheshirefield, announce that in consequence of the present high cost of raw cotton an advance in price of Mene Towels came into operation on August 29. Particulars of the revised prices will be found on another page in this issue.

COTY'S NEW CREATIONS.—The ingenuity displayed by leading perfumers in elaborating innovations seems inexhaustible. Thus, in anticipation of the Christmas season, Coty (England), Ltd., Coty House, 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1, are introducing various new lines. Elsewhere in this issue an announcement will be found of two of these new lines: Rouge Olympic, a new Coty lipstick, in five shades, and Savon Coty, which is now obtainable perfumed with seven different popular Coty odours.

"PRINTED SALESMANSHIP" is the title of a slim volume in an attractive decorated cover which is appropriately dedicated "to the small retailer of to-day who fully intends to become the big man of to-morrow." It is a striking illustration of the fact that one of the main factors in the success of any selling scheme of to-day is good advertising. The book is produced and issued by W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, near Leeds, and, incidentally, it serves to advertise the products of that progressive firm.

IODISED PREPARATIONS.—The important therapeutic properties of elemental iodine in various affections, as well as its beneficial influence on metabolism, are now fully recognised. In this issue Meggeson & Co., Ltd., Bermondsey, London, S.E.16, advertise a series of preparations in which iodine is presented in combination with other remedial agents, in the form of Iodised Throat Pastilles, Iodised Throat Lozenges, Iodised Sulphur Lozenges, and also, as a palatable form of administering small doses of iodine, as Iodised Butterscotch Tablets.

MENTHOL CONES.—The advertisement in this issue of M. J. Fecher, Ltd., Cuckoo House, Dod Street, London, E.14, draws attention, in addition to menthol cones in metal chatelaine cases, to a combined cone and inhaler. The latter, although resembling the ordinary boxwood type, unscrews in two places, so that the cone may be used for rubbing menthol on the skin or for inhaling in conjunction with aromatic oils—an ingenious arrangement. The simple cones are fastened on cards (one dozen), and the combined type is enclosed in a carton, half-a-dozen being in a display outer.

SYNTHETIC MENTHOL.—A considerable reduction in the price of Howards' synthetic menthol has just taken place, which has been made possible by improved methods of manufacture. Now that the margin in price between the natural and synthetic product is wider, the proposition for synthetic is made much more attractive, especially where economy in manufacturing costs has to be considered, as the low price of natural menthol has overshadowed that of synthetic for some time past. A postcard to Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, will bring the necessary information as to prices, etc.

CHRISTMAS STATIONERY.—We have received from Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd., Raphael House, Moorfields, London, E.C.2, a representative selection of specimens of Christmas and New Year cards, calendars, picture postcards, and other stationery for the coming season. Over 3,000 distinct designs of Christmas cards are available, offering a multiplicity of styles and subjects, including replicas of the Royal Christmas cards. The originality displayed in the many styles of calendars is also particularly striking, while the perfection of reproduction shown in the various products bears witness to the high standard maintained by the "World's Art Service." Gift books, painting books, transfers, as well as various novelties in paperware, also figure in this collection. The productions of the House of Tuck deservedly enjoy a world-wide reputation.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

B/318. Bracebrough spa	W/198. Queen Bess hair water curlers
D/248. Lee's herbal pine pills	C/198. Zamee Maiden Bloom Fluid Powder
A/198. Lipanol	
B/188. Mystic depilatory	

INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Agarol. D/148	Kleinart's rubber specialities. B/178
Borothol. L/228	Scott's charcoal biscuits. B/248
Evatmine ampoules. U/248	The Wonder Worker. P/178
Finkler's papain. W/178	Ung. Formo Naphthol. A/238
Kellogg's All-bran. E/178	

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Holidays

are periods when we abstain from the usual daily work, but it seems to be becoming increasingly rare for them to be observed as intervals of total rest. Change of occupation, if not of scene, marks the holidays of most of us, and such change probably counts for more than anything else in producing the benefit looked for when a holiday is taken. For this reason the prolonged vacation which, as you recently told us, is being taken by Mr. Herbert Skinner and Mr. Thomas Marns ought to be productive of immense benefit, not only to the two people directly interested, but also to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society and other organisations in the management of which those distinguished pharmacists are concerned. Judging from their contributions to the latest issue of "The Script," this Canadian and American trip promises to be far from an idle holiday. Visits are to be paid to many cities and factories, and Mr. Marns promises inferentially to inform us on his return what difference there is between a "drug store" in the New World, and a "store chemist" in the Old World. The visit of a president of the Pharmaceutical Society, during his term of office, to Canada and the United States may also be expected to result in various interesting meetings with leaders of pharmaceutical opinion on the other side of the Atlantic.

In the Same Issue

of "The Script," Mr. John Humphrey stresses the need of definitions in Pharmacy Acts to make it clear what are offences under those Acts of Parliament. As he points out, there should be provided, in all pharmacy legislation, clear definitions of phraseology concerning which there is likely to be the slightest doubt. Commenting upon the difficulty of providing an exact definition of the word "poison," he remarks that, strictly speaking, every drug is a poison when introduced into the human organism, because it is a foreign substance capable of producing irritant or toxic effects. "Every so-called 'poison' is capable of being used in suitable doses for medicinal purposes, and the production of its toxic effects in a modified and not fatal degree may be decidedly advantageous. We are thus forced to the conclusion that it is the quantitative effect of a drug which constitutes it a poison." This statement reminds me of another on the same subject, in the address to the Hunterian Society by Dr. W. Thomson Brown, which has previously been the subject of comment in your pages (*C. & D.*, August 6, p. 178). According to Dr. Brown, "a poison is merely a word, a convenient label to group together substances whose toxic dose is very small. In the sense of harmful to the body as a whole, drugs become poisonous by excessive dose in a given form to a given patient in a given time."

Admitting

that drugs can be given by fault, ignorance, or inadvertence so as to do harm to a patient, Dr. Brown said: "We do not give poisons except by mistake, chiefly when the therapeutic and toxic doses lie very close together, or, in a few persons, when the toxic dose is less than the average therapeutic dose, or when a drug with an intended beneficial action has a dangerous subsidiary action, or when a toxic dose of a substance is formed in an incompatible mixture." All of which seems to point to the fact that there is indeed, as Mr. Humphrey contends, no such thing as a poison, if by that designation we mean a substance which is incapable of being taken in any quantity without fatal effects; or, alternatively, that every drug may be regarded as a poison because of the effects which it may produce if taken in sufficient quantity.

An Awkward Situation

may easily arise as the result of the recent legal decision (*C. & D.*, August 27, p. 284) to the effect that acceptance of an offer of goods for sale may

be binding, even though the letter containing the acceptance fails to reach the seller of the goods. Such a position ought obviously not to exist; but since it does, we are indebted to you for your practical suggestions how to safeguard ourselves when we make offers of goods. My plan is to specify that acceptance of any offer I make must be received by me within a certain time, and that seems, generally speaking, to meet the difficulty created by this curious legal decision.

"Medical Hydrology"

is, I suppose, "hydropathy" "writ large." It looks rather more imposing and, perhaps, it has the advantage of being free from the tincture of anything of an unorthodox nature. The scheme of the British Committee on Rheumatism, International Society of Medical Hydrology, for bringing the so-called "spa treatment" to the threshold of every insured person is one which will be followed with interest by everyone connected with pharmacy, and is being followed with some measure of jealousy by the established spas, whose vested interests are considerable. From time to time, throughout the historic period at all events, the virtues of water, plain and impregnated with mineral matters, have been extolled for the relief of numerous diseases. There have been waves of popularity of which the peaks have been pretty high and acute, and the troughs fairly deep and long extended. During the last hundred years, however, there has been continuously an important number of the medical profession devoted to the use of water and mineral waters. Everyone must admit that this nation has gained much from their use. It is a little remarkable that, in these circumstances, much more has not been made of the indigenous waters. In the eighteenth century there was a great revival in the belief in the medicinal efficacy of mineral waters, largely because the travailing of the new chemistry was expected to enable the physicians to discriminate as to the constituents and, therefore, as to the medicinal indications of the different springs. The writings of Boyle, Allen and Hoffman stimulated great curiosity as to the locations and reputed cures of springs in various parts of Great Britain and Ireland as well as on the Continent of Europe.

In the Middle

of the eighteenth century Dr. John Rutty (1757) undertook to record the results which up to that time had accrued from the inquiries which had been afoot. He said that "the history of mineral waters has not been neglected, but amply prosecuted, especially these last hundred years, and more particularly in England, where we have accounts of a greater number and variety of waters than in any other part of Europe, owing, perhaps, as much to the inquisitive genius of the people as to the greater plenty of matter afforded by the country." Rutty, in his enumeration of the medicinal springs, adopted a very elaborate system of classification, and named no less than one hundred and forty-seven English springs and fifty-two foreign ones. During the hundred years referred to by Dr. Rutty, Turner and Guidott, of Bath, Jones, of Derby, Simpson and Wittie, of Scarborough, had been spreading abroad the healing virtues of Bath, Buxton and Scarborough waters. Later, these writers were augmented by the addition to their ranks of Lucas, Short and others. Their sustained efforts were not of permanent effect, and as early as 1763 Dr. Alexander Sutherland, of Bath, was deplored the neglect into which the use of the Bath waters had fallen. In his book, which he designated "Attempts to revive Antient Medical Doctrines," he wrote an excellent and lively account of the history of baths and bathing drawn largely from the work of Andreas Baccio ("De Thermis," 1571). At the moment this treatise is apropos because of his account of the old methods of "illution"—mud treatment, "saburbation"—immersion in sand exposed to the sun, and "insolation"—exposure to the sun with the head covered with a sheet, the patient turning over from time to time. If the ultra-violet rays were undiscovered, their effects had been well observed.

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Editorial Articles

Renewed Advance in Arsenic

BETWEEN the comparative scarcity of supplies which became manifest towards the close of last year, and the more active interest on the part of consumers, as noted in our Trade Report recently, the position seems rather more promising for producers. Developments in the Trans-Atlantic trade for several months past have been closely watched by refiners, incidental to the fact that the cotton crop suffered seriously from "boll weevil"; and the material estimated shortage of the yield caused vigorous efforts to be made to combat the pest by the application of calcium arsenate. Manufacturers of arsenical insecticides, who until a year or so ago were still saddled with a good deal of old stock, have apparently this year had an excellent opportunity to work off their surplus to comparatively low dimensions at better prices, so that the need has begun to make itself felt for placing orders more freely for fresh supplies of arsenic in anticipation of requirements for the coming year. At about this time last year the market showed acute weakness with the price of white Cornish powder offering down to £13 a ton at the mines, and even a little less, but before the end of the year it had recovered by about £3 10s. a ton to approximately £16 10s., which about represented current value at the beginning of this year. Surplus stocks held by the mines were then already con-

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siderably reduced, which, together with a generally attenuated output in most producing countries, tended to make the market very sensitive. The improved level was fairly well sustained until towards the spring, but in consequence of the recrudescence of dull trade over that period, the prices again sagged, slowly reaching £15 10s. just before midsummer. In the latter part of July, however, a steady revival of buying ensued, and this made for a renewed upward movement of a more definite character than at any time witnessed since the acute depression of last year. Assuming that the scarcity of supplies is as marked as is represented by producers and their agents on this side, there is little doubt that under the much more promising outlet in the United States the advance noted within a month or so past of £1 to £1 10s. a ton has come to stay, and may be followed by additional advances forthwith. At the close of last week quotations for Cornish, f.o.r., ranged from £17 to £17 10s., which, therefore, indicates an appreciation of £4 to £4 10s. a ton from the extreme lowest point touched in the earlier part of September last year, and is equal to about £19 to £19 10s., delivered London railway station. When the price was very low, mine production was discouraged instead of being still stimulated as it was in the years 1922 and 1923, when prices fluctuated between about £40 and £70. The fact may be recalled that in pre-war times, when both production and consumption were much smaller, but output costs considerably less, arsenic was then selling at between about £9 and £12 a ton. Within the war period, however, when stocks became exhausted, the price rose sensationaly and eventually reached as high as £150 per ton. A great part of the world-production before the war consisted of the by-product secured from the smelting of metals, such as tin, copper, lead and zinc; and the American output of arsenic was then still relatively small, but it subsequently rapidly increased, reaching the "record" level of, roughly, 14,000 tons in the year 1924. In that year, however, needs in the United States were so heavy, owing to the rapid increase in the use of calcium arsenate for the treatment of the crops, especially cotton, that about 9,000 tons of white arsenic had to be imported. Fluctuations in that year and since, delivered London, are shown by the figures given below:—

Per ton	Highest	Lowest	January 1
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1924 ..	69 0	34 0	69 0
1925 ..	33 10	17 10	33 10
1926 ..	17 10	15 0	16 5
1927 ..	19 10	17 10	18 10

August 20, £19 to £19 10s.

American inquiries of some importance have been received in this market during the last few weeks, which have naturally helped to strengthen surface appearances.

Wasteful Prescribing

THE strict limitation of the drug fund will introduce a new factor into Insurance dispensing. The chemist, being personally interested in the amount of money taken from the drug fund, will probably assume—in his own interest—the rôle of detective, and will look with disfavour upon every prescription the cost of which exceeds what he thinks is a reasonable amount. This is likely to place the chemist in a very awkward position, as it introduces a certain element of discord into what has been hitherto for the most part a harmonious partnership between practitioner and pharmacist. And yet, under the new conditions, the chemist in self-defence is driven to take a more lively interest in the character of the prescriptions he handles. He cannot be expected to dispense without

question every order for medicine that he receives when he knows before he supplies the goods that he may not be paid an adequate price for them. What part can the chemist play in the general scheme of reducing the cost of prescriptions? A great deal depends upon the actual relations existing between the particular prescriber and the chemist concerned. Much can be done in the case of a practitioner who frequently visits the shop and with whom one is on friendly terms. Take, for instance, a prescription for "Ung. acid. boric., 12 ounces." This is possibly a slip, and the quantity intended may be two ounces. Any chemist who is on good terms with the doctor could draw his attention to this and ask for confirmation without giving offence; but there are practitioners who are unapproachable, even in a small matter like this, and resent any question by a dispenser as being an implied reflection upon their professional ability. With such a doctor, therefore, one can do nothing but dispense the prescription as written. It is doubtful whether any individual pharmacist can do much beyond this friendly inquiry for confirmation, so far, at least, as the practitioner is concerned. Yet much more than this will have to be done if any appreciable saving in the cost of prescriptions is to be effected. The Ministry of Health, as a matter of routine, conducts inquiries into the cost of the prescribing of certain practitioners, selected because of the evidence of exceptional cost furnished by statistics calculated from the whole of the prescriptions issued by them during a certain period. These inquiries are based upon the work of the various pricing bureaux throughout the country, the particular doctors concerned and the number of cases to be investigated being indicated by the Ministry. It is understood that under the new arrangements for chemists these investigations will be continued on the same lines, and that the Pharmaceutical Committees may, in addition, ask for other information in order to carry out their scheme of reducing the total cost of prescriptions. These pricing-office inquiries seem to be carried out according to an elaborate scheme prepared by the Ministry, and take considerable time to complete. The net appears to be spread wide enough to catch every kind of irregularity. This procedure may be necessary in the case of those practitioners who are notoriously and persistently extravagant, but every practitioner does not err in every possible direction all the time. There seems to be a gap in the scheme which should be filled by a quick method of detecting single prescriptions of excessive cost issued occasionally by otherwise moderate prescribers, and this appears to be the direction in which the Pharmaceutical Committees might usefully operate. Many panel chemists could probably point to instances where a careful doctor occasionally lapses into an orgy of prescribing which, while it may be brief in duration, is certainly costly in character. These lapses leave, when aggregated, a nasty deficit in the drug fund, for which no regrets on the part of the defaulter can make amends. Prescriptions such as the following are instances:—

Strong tincture of iodine, 3iv. Paint the wrist once daily. Friar's balsam, 3vij. Use a teaspoonful in the inhaler. 200 pituitary gland tablets. Dose: one daily. Gall and opium ointment, 3iv. Rectified spirit and distilled water, equal parts; send 3iij. Sig: the ear drops. A 12-oz. bromide mixture with a large quantity of syrup of orange as the flavouring.

These are forms of prescribing which, on the face of it, appear to be extravagant; several shillings are taken from the drug fund in each case without any adequate reason. No representative medical committee would seriously attempt to excuse these, and although there may be special circumstances in which such prescriptions could be justified, failing very convincing evidence in this direction we would conclude that either through inadvertence

or carelessness the practitioners issuing these prescriptions squander the limited amount in the drug fund without any benefit accruing to the insured persons concerned, and with the certain result that the chemist contractors cannot receive payment of their accounts in full. In the correspondence columns of recent issues will be found other examples of forms of prescribing which tend to sheer waste. We commend such prescriptions to the attention of the Retail Pharmacists' Union. If they can put an effective check upon the issue of these unnecessary orders upon the drug fund no persons' interests would suffer, and there would certainly be more money available to meet the cost of necessary medicines.

Ergot and Senega

Two of the leading drugs, ergot and senega, have soared in price lately, the former suddenly and unexpectedly. The rise in ergot would appear to have been largely due to the fact that a considerable quantity of the drug was rejected on importation by the United States Department of Agriculture, in consequence of which the stocks in that country quickly became exhausted, and as it is "between crops," so to speak, there was little desire to replace owing to the belief in cheaper prices. We understand that it is chiefly the Russian and Polish drug which has been rejected by the U.S. on the ground of low physiological content. Orders have recently been sent by American buyers to the London and Hamburg markets, and the small existing spot supplies were quickly depleted. Aided by Hamburg speculators, who made sales without covering, the price of Russian, which was about 2s. 4d. per lb. a few weeks ago, is now about 3s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., subject to confirmation. The market, however, is very uncertain, but the feeling now is that easier prices may prevail. As regards senega, the collection this season is below the normal, and there has been a delay of about a month in obtaining supplies. It would have been thought that the high prices now being paid would have induced the collectors to obtain a big crop, but it has not had this effect, and everything points to high prices prevailing throughout the winter. Home buyers have been compelled to come on the market this week, and up to 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb. has been paid for urgent needs in several directions. As prices of new crop to arrive are practically on this level, there is no advantage in buying forward.

Lithuanian Drug Law

NEW regulations, superseding the former Russian enactments, have recently been issued in Lithuania dealing with the manufacture and sale of medicinal agents, and cosmetics, and also of pharmaceutical specialities. A distinction is made between the manufacture of medicaments and the wholesale trade in these articles, manufacturers being permitted to supply only those goods actually prepared by them in their own laboratories, and they may not deal in other lines. Pharmaceutical preparations may be manufactured only by a firm of chemical manufacturers, or in a laboratory attached to a pharmacy, and all establishments of this kind must be licensed by the Department of Health. Wholesale drug houses, which may be established only with the permission of this Department, have to be managed by a qualified pharmacist; may act only as distributors and are not allowed to engage in any manufacturing processes. They are forbidden to supply drugs or medicaments direct to the public, and galenical preparations, as well as proprietary medicines, have to be stocked, and supplied to pharmacies, in the original, sealed containers in which they are received from the manufacturer. Owners of chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories, as well as wholesale druggists, are required to keep special registers, in which all transactions have to be entered; in the case of laboratories, a record must be kept of the manufacture of each batch of preparations. Moreover, laboratories for the manufacture of cosmetics, perfumes, and hygienic preparations may be established only with the permission of the Department of Health, which is granted after an inspection of the premises by a commission appointed by this Department. No toilet article, or perfume, may be placed on the market unless approved by the Department of Health, and prior to

its sale an application for permission to manufacture the article must be submitted, in which the full composition is disclosed, together with two original packages. A fee is charged for the licence to manufacture and sell the product. It is prohibited to sell any toilet preparation, cosmetic, perfume, etc., unless the container, or label, bears the name of the actual manufacturer.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

No patented, or recently discovered not patented remedy, or medicinal preparation put up in a pharmaceutical form, such as tablets, pills, ampoules, capsules, etc., may be imported into Lithuania unless licensed by the Department of Health. A licence will be refused in the following cases:—(1) If the composition of the preparation is similar to that of a medicament already manufactured in Lithuania; (2) if the article is subject to rapid deterioration; (3) if the manufacture and sale of the article are forbidden in the country of origin. The manufacturer, or importer, has to submit an application to the Department of Health, in which the complete composition, as well as the method of manufacture of the preparation, are disclosed, together with three original packages. In the case of patented remedies, this application must be accompanied by statements from the directors of three hospitals, or University clinics, Lithuanian or foreign, certifying that the preparation has been tested by them and found to possess a valuable therapeutic action. The application and documents are referred to the Medical Council, and should the latter be in favour of admitting the preparation, the Department of Health will issue an import licence to the applicant, on payment of the prescribed fees for analysis and registration. The Medical Council may stipulate that the composition of the preparation shall be stated either on the label or in the printed matter enclosed in the package. The retail prices of patented remedies or of registered pharmaceutical preparations may not exceed the charges established in the official Lithuanian drug tariff. If the name or composition of a registered preparation is altered, a fresh application for a licence has to be made. The Department of Health is empowered to cancel a licence on any of the following grounds:—(1) If the manufacturer fails to comply with the import regulations; (2) if the composition of the article is found to differ from that given in the application for a licence; (3) if objections to the sale of the medicament are raised as being injurious to health, or in conflict with police regulations, or on economic grounds. Article 10 calls for special mention, since it provides that: The composition of all patented medicaments of which the importation into Lithuania is permitted, will be published by the Department of Health in the medical or pharmaceutical journals, and these medicaments may be prepared and sold by all pharmacists under their original brand names, provided the latter have not been registered with the Lithuanian patent office. Two lengthy lists have been published by the Lithuanian Department of Health, which now take the place of the former Russian lists. One of these lists enumerates all the medicinal products which henceforth will not be admitted into the country; in fact, any attempt to clear them through the Customs constitutes an offence; while the other list contains the names of those drugs and medicinal preparations which may be imported. However, importation of any article figuring in this list is permitted only in the form specifically mentioned; for instance, whenever the word "pulvis," appears after a chemical, the latter may be imported only as such, in powder or in crystal form, and not in the shape of tablets, etc. The importation of all medicinal preparations not figuring in this list of authorised imports is forbidden.

LARGE AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Statistics to hand covering the import trade of Australia for the first nine months of the fiscal year 1926-27 indicate an unusually large increase in the imports of proprietary medicines. Of total receipts under the head "Drugs and Medicinal Preparations," valued at £529,821, no less than £304,161 represented the value of proprietary medicines, the increase, compared with the first nine months of 1925-26, amounting to nearly £120,000. Other drugs and medicinal preparations, at £225,660, increased by £25,503.

The British Association

Presidential Address

THE inaugural event of this year's meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (which is now nearing its centenary) took place at Leeds on August 31. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the retiring president, sent a message (read by Sir Oliver Lodge) expressing regret at being unable to attend, and emphasising the value of research in relation to imperial development. The message called attention to Sir Alfred Yarrow's gift of £10,000 to the Association, to be expended, in accordance with his stipulation, within twenty years. "In resigning the chair to Sir Arthur Keith," his Royal Highness added, "I can whole-heartedly congratulate the Association on its choice of my successor." Sir Arthur prefaced his address with a reply, on behalf of the Association, to the Prince of Wales's message, and at the close of the proceedings announced that the Council of the Association proposed to purchase the Kentish home of Charles Darwin. The address was entitled—

Darwin's Theory of Man's Descent as it Stands To-day

[ABSTRACT]

Darwin's great history of man's descent, the president pointed out, was written fifty-five years ago; and in

Leeds, sixty-nine years ago, was fired the first verbal shot of that long and bitter strife which ended in a victory for Darwin. The president on that occasion was Sir Richard Owen, the first anatomist of his age, who held that the differences between man and ape were so great that it was necessary to assign mankind to an altogether separate order in the animal kingdom. Thomas Henry Huxley, who was present, reserved the public expression of his disagreement for the 1860 meeting of the Association.

Photo] [Swaine

SIR ARTHUR KEITH, F.R.S.

This transformation of outlook on man's origin is one of the marvels of the nineteenth century, and to see how it was effected we must turn our attention for a little while to the village of Down in the Kentish uplands and note what Charles Darwin was doing on the very day that Sir Richard Owen was delivering his address here in Leeds. He sat in his study struggling with the first chapter of a new book; but no one foresaw, Owen least of all, that the publication of the completed book, "The Origin of Species," fifteen months later (1859), was to effect a sweeping revolution in our way of looking at living things and to initiate a new period in human thought—the Darwinian period—in which we still are. Without knowing it, Darwin was a consummate general. He did not launch his first campaign until he had spent twenty-two years in stocking his arsenal with ample stores of tested fact.

Since then we have succeeded in tracing man by means of his fossil remains and by his stone implements backwards in time to the very beginning of that period of the earth's history to which the name Pleistocene is given. We thus reach a point in history which is distant from us at least 200,000 years, perhaps three times that amount. Nay, we have gone farther, and traced him into the older and longer period which preceded the Pleistocene—the Pliocene. It was in strata laid down by a stream in Java during the latter part of the Pliocene period that Dr. Eugene Dubois found, ten years after Darwin's death, the fossil remains of that remarkable representative of primitive humanity to

which he gave the name *Pithecanthropus*, or ape-man; from Pliocene deposits of East Anglia Mr. Reid Moir has recovered rude stone implements. If Darwin was right, then as we trace man backwards in the scale of time he should become more bestial in form—nearer to the ape. That is what we have found.

The evidence of man's evolution from an ape-like being, obtained from a study of fossil remains, is definite and irrefutable, but the process has been infinitely more complex than was suspected in Darwin's time. Our older and discarded conception of man's transformation was depicted in that well-known diagram which showed a single file of skeletons, the gibbon at one end and man at the other. In our original simplicity we expected, as we traced man backwards in time, that we should encounter a graded series of fossil forms. We made another mistake. We ought to have been prepared to find, as we approached a distant point in the geological horizon, that the forms encountered would be as widely different as are the gorilla, chimpanzee and orang, and confined, as these great anthropoids now are, to limited parts of the earth's surface. We committed a still further blunder: we expected that man's evolution would pursue not only an orderly file of stages, but that every part of his body would at each stage become a little less ape-like, a little more man-like. Our searches have shown us that man's evolution has not proceeded in this orderly manner.

SIGNIFICANT EVIDENCE

It is useless to go to strata still older than the Miocene in search of man's emergence; in such strata we have found only fossil traces of emerging anthropoids. All the evidence now at our disposal supports the conclusion that man has arisen, as Lamarck and Darwin suspected, from an anthropoid ape not higher in the zoological scale than a chimpanzee, and that the date at which human and anthropoid lines of descent began to diverge lies near the beginning of the Miocene period. On our modest scale of reckoning, that gives man the respectable antiquity of about one million years. I must touch on the sources of this conviction only in a passing manner. Early in the present century Professor G. H. F. Nuttall, of Cambridge University, discovered a trustworthy and exact method of determining the affinity of one species of animal to another by comparing the reactions of their blood. He found that the blood of man and that of the great anthropoid apes gave almost the same reaction. Bacteriologists find that the living anthropoid body possesses almost the same susceptibilities to infections, and manifests the same reactions, as does the body of man. So alike are the brains of man and anthropoid in their structural organisation that surgeons and physiologists transfer experimental observations from the one to the other. When the human embryo establishes itself in the womb it throws out structures of a most complex nature to effect a connection with the maternal body. We now know that exactly the same elaborate processes occur in the anthropoid womb and in no other. We find the same vestigial structures—the same "evolutionary post-marks"—in the bodies of man and anthropoid. The anthropoid mother fondles, nurses and suckles her young in the human manner. This is but a tithe of the striking and intimate points in which man resembles the anthropoid ape.

Experimental embryologists have begun to explore and discover the machinery of regulation. We know enough to realise that it will take many generations of investigators to work over the great and new field which is thus opening up. When this is done we shall be in a better position to discuss the cause of "variation" and the machinery of evolution. One of the ways—probably the oldest and most important way—in which the activities of the communities of the body are co-ordinated and regulated is by the postal system discovered by Starling, wherein the missives are hormones—chemical substances in ultra-microscopic amounts, despatched from one community to another in the circulating blood. Clearly the discovery of this ancient and intricate system opens up fresh vistas to the student of man's evolution.



U.S. Chemical & Drug Trade

DURING the first six months of 1927 the United States exports of chemicals and allied products amounted to \$97,188,000, an increase of 15 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1926, while the imports of similar products at \$103,836,000 were 11 per cent. less than the same period of last year. Selecting the items of drug-trade interest, we note that after a sharp advance in the use of synthetic camphor in 1926, this product declined in both quantity and value to \$612,000 (13,444,000 lb.) during the first half of 1927, while natural crude and refined camphor advanced to \$626,000 (1,269,000 lb.) and \$431,400 (703,000 lb.) respectively. Imports of tragacanth, equalling \$463,000 (947,000 lb.), changed but little, while those of acacia gum, amounting to \$388,000 (4,600,000 lb.), were slightly less than the preceding period.

CRUDE DRUGS

The exports of crude drugs and botanicals for the six months were valued at \$1,365,000 (2,181,000 lb.), but imports of \$4,681,000 (59,532,000 lb.) were 5 per cent. lower than in the first half of 1926. Ginseng was, as usual, the most valuable drug exported. In the imports less than half as much cinchona was received in the first six months of 1927, or \$281,000 (1,010,000 lb.). Insect flowers recorded an improvement to \$739,000 (5,504,000 lb.), but liquorice root and liquorice extract both diminished to \$1,192,000 (40,028,000 lb.) and \$109,200 (483,000 lb.) respectively.

ESSENTIAL OILS

A recovery in the exports of peppermint oil was the outstanding feature of the essential-oil trade, and was mainly responsible for the 37 per cent. advance in exports of the group to \$1,010,000 (2,040,000 lb.). After the exceedingly high price of peppermint oil, and the smallness of foreign shipments the previous year, exports again rose to \$391,200 (90,000 lb.) for the first half of the current year. Imports of all essential oils, on the other hand, remained about the same at \$3,548,000, with larger amounts of cassia, cinnamon, geranium, bergamot and lavender oil purchases. Lemon and orange oils were imported in smaller amounts during January-June 1927, being \$514,000 (271,000 lb.) lemon and \$272,500 (121,300 lb.) of orange oil.

MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

In the medicinal and pharmaceutical category (making up another tenth of the total trade) foreign sales have grown from less than \$200,000 during the first half of 1923 to \$918,000 for the first half of 1927. Total exports of the medicinal group, amounting to \$9,993,000, were three and a half times the imports of \$2,840,000. The outstanding feature of the inward trade was the large reduction in receipts of menthol from \$2,209,000 (317,000 lb.) in January-June 1926 to \$728,000 (191,600 lb.) in January-June 1927.

SOAP AND TOILET GOODS

Of the soap and toilet preparations group, valued at \$8,219,000 and accounting for 8 per cent. of the grand total, \$4,295,000 included toilet preparations and \$3,924,000 soaps. Exports of toilet preparations were 4 per cent. above those of the first half of 1926. Sales in foreign countries of American creams, rouges and cosmetics and of dental creams were larger in the first six months of 1927, but those of perfumery, talcum, and toilet powders were smaller. Figures for the half-year of 1927 were perfumery and toilet water, \$172,000; talcum and toilet powders, \$778,000 (1,590,000 lb.); creams, rouges, and cosmetics, \$811,000 (1,382,000 lb.); dental creams, \$1,620,000 (1,850,000 lb.); other dentifrices, \$166,000 (260,000 lb.); and other toilet preparations, \$747,000 (931,000 lb.). The most significant change in the entire trade of this group, however, occurred in the imports of perfume materials, which exceeded the January-June 1926 figure by over 50 per cent. and reached a value of \$2,237,000 for the first half of 1927. Receipts of perfumery, bay rum, and toilet preparations, valued at \$740,000, were the same as last year's figure, and cosmetics, powders, and creams were only \$17,000 more, or a total of \$367,500.

Commercial Travellers' Licences in Africa

FOLLOWING on the information given concerning travellers' licences in our issue of August 20 (p. 243) we now give additional official information concerning Uganda, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

Uganda.—It shall not be necessary for a hawker's licence to be taken out by any of the following persons: (a) Any person selling or seeking orders for goods only to or from persons who are dealers therein and who buy to sell again; (b) any person hawking only goods in respect of which no licence under any ordinance is required for the sale thereof in a store; (c) any person selling goods in any market legally established. The Governor may by proclamation prohibit trading or hawking by persons other than persons holding a special licence under the provisions of this section (No. 20) in any province or district of the protectorate. Licences to trade or to hawk in provinces or districts in which the Governor has prohibited trading or hawking by persons not holding a special licence may be issued for such period and upon such terms and by such officers as the Governor in Council may by rule prescribe.

Nyasaland.—In Ordinance No. 1 of 1910, amended by Ordinance No. 1 of 1925, licensing is defined as follows: "Agent of a foreign firm means any person who in this protectorate solicits or receives orders for the purchase of goods or things of any person, firm or company which does not carry on a licenced business in this protectorate, but shall not include a person, firm or company, who, being licensed to sell goods in this protectorate, sells or offers for sale goods consigned to him or it by a foreign firm. The licence for an agent of a foreign firm is £25 per annum, or for a period of six months or under, £15."

Tanganyika.—Under section 6 (i) of Trade Licensing Ordinance, 1927, a licence to carry on the business of a commercial traveller carries a fee of £12 with a provision that a licence may be issued to a commercial traveller not resident in the territory for a period of one month from the date of the licence at a fee of £2.

Spanish Mercury

FURTHER particulars in regard to the production and tenders for the sale of mercury produced by the Almaden mines are given in a recent issue of "Industrie und Handels-Zeitung," from which we gather that from September 1, 1927, about 50,000 bottles are to be dealt with, and the sales will take place in September, in Madrid, at the offices of the Council of Administration of the Almaden mines, exact time and date to be given later. Delivery is to be given free on truck at the Almadenjos station or Chillon on the Madrid-Badajoz railway. About 500 to 1,000 flasks will be reserved by the administration for Spanish needs. The net price under the above freight and packing conditions is estimated to be at least £15 per bottle. Buyers, on the first day of each month, will be informed what quantity has been produced the previous month, and also an intimation of what quantity is ready for transport. The quotation is in pesetas, reckoned according to the average official figures of the Madrid Exchange, current on the first day of the month on which the mercury is to be delivered, and to be paid within five days. The mercury will only be loaded out of the stores of the Administration if the equivalent, in conformity with the above conditions, has been paid in. When the mercury is submitted for sale, only those can take part who previously have given the Council of Administration of the Almaden mines a commission of 100,000 pesetas. Further, a guarantee must be furnished, within fifteen days after the mercury is sold of 1,500,000 pesetas. If the production is in excess of 50,000 bottles, buyers have the right to obtain the excess on the same conditions as above. If this right is not exercised the Administration can sell this excess quantity under optional conditions and price at another time. The Spanish mercury production in 1925 was about 38,000 bottles, and it is probable that the quantity to be produced in 1927-8 will be greater than that previously produced. The price is of great interest also, which the Administration is asking. Even if higher prices have to be paid, in the Hamburg market the prices will be round £21 10s. per bottle.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Oxford.—At a meeting of the City Insurance Committee held recently the Pharmaceutical Services Subcommittee reported that the chemists in Oxford were carrying out their dispensing in a satisfactory manner, and that eighteen samples taken had all been passed. The annual report of the Central Counties Prescription Bureau, dealing with statistical data of Insurance prescriptions dispensed in Berks, Bucks, Oxfordshire, Rutlandshire, the City of Birmingham, Oxford, Reading and Stoke, showed that the total number of prescriptions dealt with in 1926 was 3,293,119, of which 58,974 were written by the panel doctors of Oxford. The number of insured persons was 20,103. The cost of supplying medicines for the 58,974 prescriptions was £2,130 14s. 4d. The number of prescriptions issued in 1916 was 35,158, and in 1927 58,974, an increase of 65 per cent., against an increase of not more than 40 per cent. in the number of insured persons.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Branch Meetings

Sheffield.—A meeting of the Sheffield and District Branch was held on August 24. Mr. H. Antcliffe presided, and was supported by Captain West, manager of Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd. Mr. A. H. Dodd, B.Sc., A.I.C., research chemist to Messrs. Newton, Chambers, gave a lecture entitled *Disinfection as a Chemical Problem*. Mr. Dodd insisted, amongst other exacting requirements, that the disinfectant should be adaptable, capable of disinfecting anything from a cut finger to infected bedding. The disinfectant should have low toxicity, not so much to thwart intending suicides as to prevent accidents, and for this reason should also be visible. It should mix perfectly with polluted water or pathological fluid, and yet retain its germicidal power. For wound treatment it should be non-irritant, anaesthetic and haemostatic. Like all other oxidising agents, its disinfecting qualities are quickly used up by combining with the media before the germ can be attacked effectively. Further, these oxidising agents deteriorate very quickly in storage. Mr. Dodd illustrated this point by experiments, and cited the ineptitude of the War Office in supplying the troops with ampoules of iodine during the war. In support of his statements, Mr. Dodd quoted Sir W. Watson Cheyne as saying: "I am afraid that we must therefore come to the conclusion that iodine is useless for our purpose. Certainly the clinical results in wounds in war, so far as they have come under my notice, coincide with these experimental results, for I have had several very septic cases which I have been surprised to learn afterwards had been freely treated with iodine soon after their infliction and shortly before I saw them." Dr. H. D. Dakin says in his book on antiseptics: "Ampoules containing tincture of iodine have been used largely in the present war as a first-aid treatment, to be applied by the wounded soldier. In general, the results as regards the prevention of sepsis have been disappointing." The "Official History of the War, Medical Services General History," published by the Stationery Office in 1921, contains the following passage: "In July 1917, however, surgeons there were of the opinion that the addition of iodine to the first field dressings served no useful purpose, and caused blistering of the skin in many cases. After careful examination of the whole question by the consulting surgeons at home and abroad, it was decided to abolish the use of iodine ampoules." After several questions had been answered by the lecturer, Mr. E. Preston moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Dodd, who at short notice had taken the place of Mr. Wynter Blythe, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Jamaica Analyst's Report

THE latest annual report of the Jamaica Department of Agriculture, covering the year 1926, includes a section contributed by the deputy island chemist, whose department has dealt with the record number of 2,056 samples during the twelve months. "Medicines and drugs" numbered thirty-seven samples, and of these the majority had reference to prosecutions under the Medical Law. "In spite of the heavy penalties for the illegal practice of medicine by 'quacks,' yet the fines imposed do not appear to have a deterring effect on these offenders. The medicines are usually composed of decoctions of 'bush,' with common drugs such as rhubarb, asafoetida, aloes, chenopodium and common saline purgatives." This brief paragraph on the subject of "medicines and drugs" does not exhaust the interest of the section. For example, the department "now supplies arsenite of soda, admixed with a powerful blue dye, in original drums of 25 lb., 50 lb. and 100 lb., in place of broken quantities, at cost price to owners of registered dipping tanks only." During the past year the following chemicals were issued to the public:—Sodium arsenite, 19,146 lb.; copper sulphate, 265 lb.; carbon disulphide, 462 lb.; standard iodine solution, 35,250 c.c., together with a few others. The following extract from the report gives a general idea of the scope of the work:—

Amongst the substances examined for poison were some cakes which were supposed to have been flavoured with "almond flavouring," also corn-meal porridge and other foodstuffs which had also been flavoured with similar "almond flavouring." Analysis showed that the "almond flavouring" was derived from nitrobenzene, which is commonly known as "oil of mirbane." A sample of "almond flavouring" was purchased from a druggist, and this was also found to consist of nitrobenzene. Amongst the drugs which were analysed, and which totalled three, was a well-known brand of infant's teething powder, which on examination proved to consist of a mixture of potassium nitrate and lactose. . . . A sample of crude castor oil, which had produced vomiting and acute diarrhoea in a person who took a dose, was found to have a high degree of acidity and also to contain fragments of castor oil seed meal, the latter contains the poisonous ricin. A sample which was purchased as Cooper's Dip for use in spraying cattle was found to be ineffective, and analysis revealed the fact that crude castor oil had been served instead. . . . Analysis of an anti-knock mixture for use in internal-combustion engines showed that it consisted of a mixture of benzene with lead tetra-ethyl. . . . Two cases of poisoning, fortunately without fatal results, were due to mistakes being made by the persons selling the wrong substance to the purchaser. In one case where it was alleged that antimonial wine was asked for, "butter of antimony" was supplied. In another case Jeyes' Fluid was required as a drench for an animal and Cooper's Dip was supplied in its place.

Considerable vigilance is apparently necessary in the Customs, samples numbering 175 (an increase of thirty-nine over the number for the year 1925), and also in the matter of criminal poisoning: "The increasing use of vermin pastes containing yellow phosphorus for criminal purposes," we read, "is striking." The number of ganga samples shows an increase, and it is noted that the circulation of counterfeit coins appears to be extending. Insecticides afford another instance of care in checking the composition of material used:—"Of two insecticides analysed for the Government entomologist, one was found to consist of 93 per cent. of kerosene mixed with 7 per cent. of methyl salicylate. The other so-called insecticide proved to be a mixture of crude ammonium sulphate with iron oxide, and consequently was more of a fertiliser than an insecticide." Here, obviously, is an analytical record which compares favourably with those in other parts of the Empire.

"BUBBLES" (A. & F. Pears, Ltd.) for August contains the report of the fortieth annual sports of the Pears Athletic Club and some notes on Avignon as a holiday centre, with several illustrations.

PAPER BOX TRADE BOARD.—Notice is given in "The London Gazette" that the Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain) propose to vary the general minimum time rates and overtime rates for female workers. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board, 1 Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.1.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42, Cannon Street, E.C.4, September 1

THE rather more active condition noted last week in Mincing Lane produce continues, but the buying is mostly hand to mouth. In crude drugs, senega and ergot command attention, both showing a further advance. Ergot, however, is still very irregular, with signs of a reaction. The undertone in senega, however, is very firm, and the spot stock is concentrated and well held at practically the U.S. and Canadian parity. The tendency of some of the Continental botanicals is to higher prices, on account of weather conditions having delayed growth; this applies to digitalis and belladonna. New Tinnevelly senna is now arriving, but there is still a scarcity of bold green leaf, which commands high prices. Cardamoms continue firm, with more business doing forward. Opium continues unchanged, with a scarcity of spot supplies of Turkey druggists, in the open market. Cod-liver oil is quiet. Seeds show a little more inquiry at unchanged prices, which are, however, comparatively low. Menthol is the turn easier. Pharmaceutical chemicals are generally steady, a moderate demand being noted. Chloral hydrate is cheaper; potassium permanganate is expected to advance. Cheap parcels of hexamine are still obtainable. Phenacetin is offered at very competitive rates, but demand is still quiet. Citric and tartaric acids are somewhat nominal. Industrial chemicals are rather slow, but there are few price movements to record. Arsenic is in limited supply on the spot and very firm. Barium chloride is cheaper, and lead products show a decline on the week. Formic and oxalic acids have been in better demand at steady rates. Creosote oil has been in good request. Aniline oil has been selling freely, and carbolic acid has been active. Among the so-called vegetable oils, better conditions are reported for a number of products, these including castor, coconut, cotton and palm oils. Linseed is slightly lower, and turpentine is cheaper.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Castor oil (Eng.)	Anise, star, oil (c.i.f.)	Barium chloride	Antimony
Citronella oil (Cey.)	Coconut oil	Cassia oil	Juniper berry
Cotton oils	Lemon oil	Chloral hydrate	Lavender oil
Digitalis leaves	Potassium permanganate	Linseed (Mazagan)	(Fr.)
Ergot		Menthol	Lead products
Palm oils		Phenazone	Linseed oil
Senega		Spike oil (Sp.) (c.i.f.)	Peppermint oil (Amer.)
Wormwood oil			Rubber
	Steadier		Shellac
			Turpentine
	Soya oil		

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is quiet, Kobé No. 1 offering on the spot at 3s. 4d. per lb., and August-September shipment at 3s. c.i.f. No. 2 is 3s. 2d. spot and 2s. 11d. c.i.f.

ANTIMONY is dull and rather easier for Chinese, which is obtainable on the spot at £51 per ton, and terms for shipment are nominally £46 10s. c.i.f. The position in China is still very obscure, and offers from that quarter are comparatively few. English regulus varies between £69 and £70 per ton, but certain refiners are sellers of good brands at about £2 under these figures. Chinese crude is nominal at £38 on spot and £33 to £34 c.i.f.

BALSAMS.—*Tolu* is quoted at from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., and genuine *Peru* at from 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.

BELLADONNA ROOT is still scarce, with good test (0.56) quoted at 65s. per cwt. c.i.f.

CADMUM is steady with the demand confined to Australian metal, of which the regular arrivals are being steadily disposed of at 1s. 10d. per lb.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Small sales of genuine Bombay tops have been made at 30s. per lb.

CARAWAY SEED is on the slow side, Dutch of the new crop offering at from about 32s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

CARDAMOMS remain firm. Green Alleppy is quoted at 3s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f., and at 3s. 6d. on the spot, with small supplies.

CHAMOMILES are quiet, as no samples of the new Belgian crop have yet been received; sellers tentatively quote from 100s. to 110s. per cwt. c.i.f. as to colour.

CINCHONA.—At the auction of Java pharmaceutical bark held on August 24, 1,007 packages (669 bales and 338 cases) were offered, weighing 46,905 kilos, and containing the equivalent of 1,518 kilos quinine sulphate. Of this quantity, 237 bales and 296 cases, weighing 23,405 kilos, and containing the equivalent of 553 kilos quinine sulphate, sold at from 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 88 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per half-kilo.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar continues quiet, spot offering at 8d. per lb., at which sales have been made. September-November shipment is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and October-December 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. c.i.f. The landings in London during the week ending August 27 were 210, and the deliveries 295, leaving a stock of 12,099, against 11,412 in 1926 and 9,707 bales in 1925. From January 1 to August 27 the landings were 15,468, against 9,768 in 1926, and the deliveries 10,972, against 12,556 in 1926. During the first five months of this year the exports of cloves from Zanzibar amounted to 17,547 cwt.

DIGITALIS LEAVES show a sharp advance, up to 82s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. being quoted for Continental to arrive.

COCOA BUTTER.—Prime English (C.F.R.) is steady at 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. and at 1s. 8d. for other makes in not less than one-ton lots.

COD-LIVER OIL remains unchanged, finest Lofoten non-freezing steam-refined oil offering at from 163s. to 165s. per barrel c.i.f. Spot value is from 170s. to 175s. per barrel.

BERGEN, August 26.—The demand lately has shown an improvement, and the market is firm, with finest non-freezing steam-refined quality quoted officially at 174s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white glucose (corn syrup) is quoted at 21s. per cwt. for prompt and September delivery, ex store, London, duty paid. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 14s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. American, for September delivery, is 14s. 9d. per cwt. net, ex store, London. Pearl starch is 14s. 3d. per cwt. for September delivery, ex store, London. Dutch maize starch crystals is 19s. 6d. on the spot, and American for September delivery is 19s. per cwt., ex store, London. Dutch dextrin is 22s. per cwt. for superior. American canary for September delivery is 18s. 3d. White, 18s. per cwt., ex store, London, for September. Dutch farina is 17s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and 16s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b. for prompt shipment.

EGG PRODUCTS.—Dried Chinese yolk is steady at 2s. per lb. spot and 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. afloat; September-October shipment is 1s. 10d. c.i.f. Prime Chinese hen egg albumen is 2s. 9d. spot, and September-October shipment 2s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. c.i.f.

ERGOT is again higher, but prices are still very irregular and uncertain. The feeling now is that prices have advanced so considerably that a reaction may ensue. Russian or Polish during the week has been quoted at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., subject to confirmation, and on the spot sellers quote 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. There appears to be no Spanish on the spot, but to arrive 4s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted, subject to confirmation, and for a parcel afloat 5s. 1d. c.i.f. is reported to have been paid. Offers, however, seem difficult to get and are unreliable.

IPECACUANHA remains very quiet, Matto Grosso offering at 17s. 6d., Minas at 16s. 6d., and Cartagena at 13s. 6d. per lb.

KOLA remains firm at from 4d. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for good bright West Indian or Ceylon. West African quarters are still scarce at from 5d. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

LIQUORICE ROOT.—Russian natural is quoted at 18s. 6d. per cwt., and single peeled Russian at 36s. 6d.; natural Persian Gulf is 20s. to 20s. 6d., and decorticated Sicilian 52s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

MAGNESIUM is in moderate demand at from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. for small ingots and sticks, and powder is being sold at from 5s. to 6s. 3d. per lb., according to quality and quantity.

MENTHOL.—Small sales of Kobayashi-Suzuki have been made at 15s. 10½d. per lb. on the spot. To arrive, October-December shipment is quoted at 14s. 10½d. c.i.f., and September-October (three brands K.S.N.) at 14s. 7½d. c.i.f.

MERCURY has remained in much the same position, the demand being limited and chiefly confined to small lots on the spot obtainable at £21 15s. to £22 per bottle, less the usual discount. The undertone seems quite steady with no sign of any selling pressure, and America is still showing some interest. The outlook, however, is obscure, as a good deal depends on the result of the tenders to be dealt with in the near future for the disposal of the Almaden mines output in the next commercial year.

OPIUM is unchanged at 2s. 5d. per unit for usual 11 per cent. Turkey druggists'; spot supplies of this description are still scarce. Among the arrivals noted this week are £1,640 value from Asiatic Turkey and £9,800 from British India.

PEPPER on the week shows little change. Fair black Singapore on the spot is 1s. 4½d. To arrive, September-November shipment is 1s. 3½d. c.i.f., and October-December 1s. 4d. c.i.f. Lampung spot is 1s. 5½d.; August-October has been sold at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 4½d., and October-December at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5½d. Tellicherry spot is 1s. 5½d.; January-March has been sold at 15s. c.i.f. Alleppey spot is 1s. 5½d.; September-November is 15s. 6d. c.i.f. White Muntok is 2s. 2½d. spot; August-October shipment has been sold at 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2½d. c.i.f., and October-December at 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d. to 2s. 2½d. c.i.f.

PIMENTO is steady with spot sales at 9d. per lb. and for September-October shipment sellers quote 69s. per cwt. c.i.f.

QUILLIAIA BARK.—Square cut is quoted at 56s. per cwt. c.i.f., and whole at 50s. per cwt. on the spot.

RUBBER is again easier, and there has been a decline on the week of 3d. per lb.; this in spite of the fact that landings were remarkably small. It would appear that the market is still waiting for a lead, and until some Government decision is announced with regard to the acreage question, there seems little prospect of any real move in the market over the next few weeks. Trading conditions have been extremely quiet, and manufacturers are still adopting the "hand to mouth" policy. Arrivals last week totalled 980 tons, and deliveries 1,563 tons, showing a decline of 583 tons in the stocks. The London stock now stands at 64,259 tons, against 30,159 tons on the corresponding period last year. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet spot and September 1s. 47d.; October/December, 1s. 5½d.; January/March, 1s. 5½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—Although the actual business is very small, there appears to be a little more inquiry in the market and prices are in most cases unchanged. ANISE.—Spanish is 49s., and Russian 28s. per cwt. CANARY neglected: Mazagan is 16s. spot, with sellers open to bids, and 14s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted forward; Saffi is 15s. 3d. spot. CUMIN.—Maltese is 50s. to 55s. spot, and 47s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted forward; Morocco is 47s. 6d. to 50s. spot, and 45s. c.i.f. CORIANDER is quiet but firm at 37s. per cwt. spot, and 34s. 9d. c.i.f. FENUGREEK is 14s. 6d. spot, and 13s. c.i.f. is quoted for forward shipment. HEMP.—Manchurian is 14s. to 15s. LINSEED.—Mazagan is 18s. 6d. spot, and 17s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted for shipment. MUSTARD.—English is 30s. per cwt.

SENEGA is again higher, with spot sales to consumers during the week at from 4s. 11d. to 5s. 3d. per lb., sellers asking the latter price. Forward prices of new crop show no advantage, being about 5s. c.i.f.

Senna.—The finer grades of Tinnevelly leaf continue scarce, and further sales have been made of fair to good green No. 1 at from 6d. to 7½d. per lb.; No. 2 is 3½d. to 4½d., and No. 3 3d. to 3½d. per lb. Most of the new arrivals of No. 1 show poor quality, and higher prices are expected for the small quantity of old crop still available in second-hands. Tinnevelly pods are quoted at 4½d. to 5d. as to quality.

SHELLAC is about 10s. per cwt. cheaper on the spot, the price of usual standard TN Orange quality having declined to 232s. 6d. per cwt.; fine orange is 270s. to 330s., pure button 300s., and AC cakey 220s. to 230s. To arrive, TN for September-October and October-November shipment has declined about 12s. 6d. on the week with sales at 217s. 6d. to 220s. c.i.f. Sales for delivery include October at 240s. to 227s. to 231s., and December at 237s. 6d. to 224s. to 229s.

Essential Oils

AN improvement in the general demand is noted this week, particularly for home trade. Ceylon citronella stocks have been almost cleared, and the price is dearer. Star anise is firmer c.i.f. to arrive. Cassia is cheaper on spot. Old crop French lavender has been selling freely, and new arrivals of juniper berry have been in fair demand at cheaper rates. New crop Spanish spike is expected to be cheaper. American wormwood is dearer. Numerous sales of new crop American peppermint have been made at cheap rates. Japanese dementhrolised has been in good demand for January-March shipment on account of speculators covering.

ANISE (STAR).—“Red Ship” shows a firmer tendency for shipment, around 2s. 5½d. per lb. c.i.f. for leads being the general quotation. Drums are 2s. 3d. c.i.f., and tins and cases 2s. 3½d. c.i.f. On the spot, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. is still quoted.

BERGAMOT.—Rather more inquiry has been noted on the spot, with values about steady at from 25s. 6d. to 26s. 3d. for 37 to 38 l.a. For shipment, well-known brands are quoted at 25s. to 25s. 6d. c.i.f.

CAJUPUT has been in good demand in some directions, and 2s. 6d. per lb. is asked.

CASSIA is unchanged for shipment at 5s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. for 80 to 85 c.a. Spot is rather easier at from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.

CEDARWOOD.—American is quiet on the spot at 1s. 3d. per lb. in large drums and 1s. 5d. in cases.

CINNAMON.—Business has been passing in Ceylon leaf for shipment, which is quoted at 5s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive in large drums.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon on the spot is dearer at 1s. 5d. per lb.; spot stocks are almost cleared. For shipment 1s. 4d. c.i.f. is now asked. Java oil is unchanged at 1s. 8½d. spot and 1s. 7½d. c.i.f.

COPAIBA is steady at 3s. 9d. per lb. on the spot, with fair business passing.

EUCALYPTUS is selling on the spot at from 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. per lb. for 70 to 75 cineol, Australian.

GERANIUM.—An estimate which has been issued regarding the year's expected yield of the Bourbon crops from November 1926 to 1927 forecasts a total production of 100,000 kilos of oil, compared with 180,000 kilos the previous year. The total exports from the Island up to the middle of June this year have been returned at 45,000 kilos. There is in consequence an overloaded feeling on account of the smaller demand and large stocks that remain. There has been little interest on the spot, which is nominal at around 12s. 6d. Algerian is unchanged at 11s. 6d. to 12s. on the spot.

GINGERGRASS is quoted at from 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per lb. in pots. For shipment, 7s. c.i.f. is asked.

JUNIPER BERRY.—A good demand has been noted for new arrivals of B.P. oil, which is quoted at the cheaper rate of 8s. to 8s. 3d. per lb.

LAVENDER.—The decline in the value of new crop appears to have continued, and c.i.f. quotations have been made during the week down to 225 fr. per kilo (= 16s. 6d. c.i.f.). A fair amount of business has been passing recently on the spot at around 18s. 6d. to 19s. per lb. for 38 to 40 percent.

LEMON shows a firmer tendency for shipment, and the range continues unusually wide, but from 7s. to 7s. 5d. c.i.f. is about the average. On the spot, 7s. to 7s. 6d. represents the current value.

LIME.—West Indian distilled has been arriving more freely of late, the new crop being earlier this season. On the spot, 29s. per lb. is about the value. A bid of 42s. 6d. for hand-pressed would be considered.

NUTMEG is offered to come forward at 6s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., and on the spot 6s. 9d. to 7s. is quoted.

PALMAROSA is quiet and unchanged at 9s. 6d. per lb. in original pots.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural! tin oil is attracting a fair amount of interest. New crop oil is quoted over a wider range than usual, September-October shipment being from about 13s. to 13s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., as to brand, and an active demand has been met around the lower figure. Prompt shipment has been offered at 14s. 6d. c.i.f. There is a small business passing on spot, value of which is 15s. to 18s. 6d. Japanese dementhrolised Kobayashi-Suzuki has been dull during the week, but on Tuesday and Wednesday the market improved, a large speculative demand for January-March arising. Sollers quote 6s. 10½d. c.i.f. with

buyers at 6s. 9d. c.i.f. For October-December 7s. 1d. c.i.f. was bid. Afloat is offered at 7s. Spot is steady at 7s. 6d.

ROSEWOOD (BOIS DE ROSE).—Usual Cayenne quality is quoted on the spot at 9s. 6d. per lb.

SASSAFRAS.—Fair sales have been passing in genuine American, which is quoted on the spot at 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb.

SPIKE.—Interest is centred in new crop Spanish oil, and importers now anticipate that lower prices will be quoted for September-October shipment. It appears that the crop is favourable, but actual amount of production will not be known for some months. Fair sales have been made recently on the spot. Value for some weeks has been about 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb.

WORMSEED (CHENOPODIUM).—American is unchanged at 16s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. for shipment. Actual spot supplies appear to be difficult to find, and 16s. 9d. is now asked after sales at 16s. 6d.

WORMWOOD.—American, which has advanced by \$1.00 per lb. in U.S., is dearer on the spot at 35s. 6d. per lb.

The following arrivals have taken place at London from the countries indicated during the period August 24 to 30 (inclusive):—Anise, star (Ch.), 10 dm.; bergamot (It.). 18 es.; cade (Sp.), 18 es.; calamus (Ger.), 1 es.; camphor (Jp.), 10 dm.; cassia (Ch.), 25 cs.; cedarwood (Ger.), 1 es.; citronella (Jv.), 4 dm.; clove (Holl.), 2 dm.; eucalyptus (Sp.), 20 cs.; juniper berry (Ger.) 3 cs.; (Fr.) 2 cs.; lemon (It.), 100 cs.; lemongrass (Fr.), 3 cs.; lime (Br. Guin.) 3 cs.; (Holl.) 1 cs.; (U.S.) 3 cs.; nutmeg (Holl.) 2 cs.; peppermint (Switz.) 1 cs.; (Jp.) 140 cs.; (It.) 7 cs.; (U.S.) 3 cs.; (Ch.) 10 cs.; petitgrain (Holl.), 15 cs.; pine (Ger.), 1 cs.; rosemary (Sp.), 2 dm.; sassafras (U.S.), 2 cs.; thyme (Sp.), 1 dm.; undescribed (Fr.), 13 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

QUIET markets continue to be reported from all quarters. There is again little change to report in prices, although in not a few cases these rates are being shaded to secure orders. A move to higher prices for permanganate of potash is not unlikely. Chloral hydrate is cheaper.

ACETANILIDE is unchanged, with the price about 1s. 6d. per lb. for B.P. crystals and powder; business quiet.

AMIDOPYRIN continues to be offered in small parcels at about 8s. 6d. per lb., with little moving.

ASPIRIN continues rather unsteady and distinctly quiet: offers vary from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. per lb., as to grade and quantity.

BARBITONE remains slow: dealers' prices for small lots on spot about 5s. 9d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) is quiet, with quantities in kegs, ex works, about 2s. 1d. per lb.; small parcels, 2s. 2d.: Continental, p.f.f.c., 3s. spot.

BROMIDES.—There is no change to report, while business has been only moderate, with isolated cheap parcels offering: dealers quote ammonium, 2s. 1d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 9d.; granular, 1s. 8d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb., for quantities. British makers' list prices are: ammonium, from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.; potassium, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; sodium, 2s. to 2s. 1d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE meets with occasional business, with the price steady at about 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity.

CHLORAL HYDRATE (duty-paid crystals) is easier this week after the recent temporary spot shortage, and offers are now about 3s. 3d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—Reports indicate almost complete absence of any important business, and value is nominal: secondhand material should be obtainable at slightly less than 1s. 7d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for foreign make. Continental offers keep firm, but are of no interest.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is steady in quantities at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.; business of small account.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE remains dull, with spot supplies at 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL.—Commercial quality is offered at 11s. per cwt., in minimum one-cwt. lots. Chemically pure is quoted at from 1s. 10d. per lb. upwards.

FERRI QUIN. CIT.—A revision of the price is under consideration by the makers, but at the time of closing for press nothing has been definitely settled.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is offering at about 4s. 9d. per lb., with demand slow.

HEXAMINE is freely offered, with some cheap parcels about, while the demand remains slow: quoted from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. per lb., as to grade and quantity.

HYDROQUINONE is unchanged at from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 2d. per lb., as to quantity; business is fair.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) continues to be quoted from 2s. 6d. per lb., spot, with some business; pale technical 50 per cent. by weight, £43 per ton, ex store.

MENTHOL (SYNTHETIC).—Detached crystals are quoted at from 9s. to 12s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) remains quiet, with offers at about 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

METHYL SULPHONAL is offered at from 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per lb., with not much business.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) is quiet but steady: quantities in kegs, about 1s. 8d. per lb.; small parcels, 1s. 9d.

PARALDEHYDE is unchanged, with prices ranging from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., as to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN is a very competitive article, with only moderate business passing: prices are about 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. per lb., and a shade less might be taken for large quantities to come forward.

PHENAZONE is unsteady, and the usual quotation of about 4s. 3d. per lb. would be discounted for any quantity.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is steady: half-ton lots, 6s. 6d.; two-cwt., 6s. 8d.; small parcels, 6s. 10d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) is quiet, but prices may advance from the present level of 6d. per lb., in drums.

RESORCIN is not attracting much business at about 3s. 9d.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) is unchanged at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

SALOL continues steady: crystals, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., and 1s. 2d. per lb. more for powder.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) prices are steady at about 1s. 7d. per lb., for quantities in barrels.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is dull and weak on spot at 3s. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.) continues quiet, with no further decline in values: crystals, about 1s. 8d.; powder, about 1s. 8d. per lb., in cwt. lots.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) has remained quiet during the week, and quantities should be available from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for foreign make from secondhands.

TERPIN HYDRATE is idle, dealers quoting quantities from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb.

THYMOL remains dull, and it is reported that British makers are prepared to meet competition on the present quotations of about 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per lb.

VANILLIN (100 per cent. from cloves) continues dull, with offers from the makers at about 17s. per lb., and generally speaking they find little interference from foreign competition.

Among the chemicals which have paid Key Industry duty during the period August 12 to 20 inclusive are the following:—Acetic anhydride, £925; acetyl salicylic acid, £175; butyric acid, £136; calcium glycerophosphate, £380; cellulose acetate, £237; copper oxide, £150; emetine hydrochlor., £416; hydrocyanic acid, £128; isopropyl alcohol ("Petrohol"), £229; lactic acid, £130; quinine salts, £129; salvarsan, £333; vanillin, £392; undescribed chemicals, £3,536.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, August 31.

BUSINESS continues on very limited lines, but prices keep fairly steady, although there is some evidence of price cutting. Barium chloride is easier. Cornish arsenic is in limited supply on spot.

ACETIC ACID is unchanged: 80 per cent. technical and 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton, ex store.

ACETONE is dull, but prices for B.G.S. in drums are steady at £58 to £61 per ton, ex store.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) is steady, with some spot business: small lots of 99.95 per cent., 1s.; quantities, 10d. per lb., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is quoted at £22 per ton, for grey galvanising in casks, ex store.

ARSENIC.—There has been a fair steady business doing, but this has been largely confined to small parcels, while Cornish producers appear to have but little to sell. Current terms are well held at £17 to £17 10s. f.o.r. mines, based on 99 per cent. white arsenic. Mexican high-grade is still offering at about £17 5s. to £17 10s. c.i.f. Liverpool.

BARIUM CHLORIDE is easier, with spot parcels of 98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals at £8 5s. per ton, in casks; cheaper prices for quantities to come forward.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There is a fair business doing for export, and the tone is firm, with f.o.b. prices variously quoted from £24 15s. up to £25 10s. per ton, according to quantity and brand.

CREAM OF TARTAR is offered at about 95s. per cwt., less 2d. per cent., for good quantities, but business is slow. The market is unsteady.

FORMALDEHYDE is steady but quiet, with 40 per cent. volume at £39 per ton, ex store.

FORMIC ACID is in fair inquiry: 35 per cent. in carboys being quoted at £45 15s. per ton, ex store.

GLAUBER'S SALT shows no change, spot parcels of commercial quality offering at £3 12s. 6d. per ton, in single bags, ex store; cheaper prices for quantities to come forward.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Acetate is unchanged, with spot parcels of brown at about £40 10s., and white at £42 7s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store. Red lead, imported, £29 10s., c.i.f. London; white lead, dry, £28 16s. 6d.; ground in oil, £30 6s. 6d., c.i.f. London. The market has been quiet, and closes at easier prices on the week.

OXALIC ACID seems of more interest at £29 15s. to £30 per ton, ex wharf.

POTASH CAUSTIC continues at Convention rates, with business slow: 88 to 92 per cent., solid, £30 10s. per ton, in drums, ex store; 15 tons or more, £28 15s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE remains slack, but prices are keeping steady: 90 to 92 per cent., £25; 96 to 98 per cent., £27 per ton, in casks, ex store; cheaper for contracts.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is slow: spot parcels, from 3d. per lb.; forward in quantities at about 2½d., ex wharf.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Commercial quality is quoted at 5½d. per lb. for quantities in two-cwt. drums; 5½d. and upwards for small parcels; prices may advance.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE is steady: yellow at 6½d. per lb., in casks, ex store.

SAL AMMONIAC is quiet but steady: dog-tooth crystals, £29; medium, £28; fine white crystals, £19 per ton, in casks, ex store; cheaper for contracts.

SALTCAKE is nominal at about £3 7s. 6d. per ton, in bulk, delivered.

SODIUM ACETATE is steady, and spot supplies are limited at from £18 5s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

SODIUM CHLORATE continues quiet with spot parcels at about 3d. per lb.; forward, 2½d. to 2½d. as to quantity.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE is unchanged, with the market steady, but rather quieter, with pea crystals at £15 2s. 6d. to £15 5s. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs; commercial quality, £9 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; British makers quote pea crystals to home consumers on contract at £15 5s. per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE is dull, with 95 per cent. quoted at £12, and 96 per cent. refined at about £12 7s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London.

SODIUM NITRITE is unchanged, with small business: 100 per cent. basis, £19 10s. ton and 20s. 6d. cwt., docks, London.

SODIUM PRUSSIATE has been receiving attention: prices are steady at 4½d. per lb., in casks, ex store.

SULPHUR is very steady, and the market well in hand under the existing control of the American and Italian producers. The price of crude ranges from £6 5s. to £6 7s. 6d. per ton, and terms for refined are £13 7s. 6d. for flowers and £10 15s. for roll, all c.i.f. to arrive.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Creosote oil has been in good demand, with the market steady. Pitch has been quiet, but prices are maintained. ANILINE OIL continues steady, with fair business moving: 8d. per lb. in loaned drums, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT is unchanged as quoted at 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. BETA-NAPHTHOL is bright and steady, 1s. 0½d. per lb., carriage paid. TOLUOL lacks interest, and prices vary: commercial 90's, 1s. 6d.; pure, about 1s. 10d. per gallon, at works. XYLOL is dull and unsteady: pure, about 2s. 4d.; commercial, about 1s. 10d. per gallon, at works. CARBOLIC ACID crystals have met with fair business, and prices are fully maintained at 8½d. to 8½d. per lb., f.o.b., in drums with over-casks; crude carbolio acid is quoted from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per gallon, ex works. CRESYLIC ACID continues active, with pale at 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. per gallon, f.o.b., drums extra. NAPHTHALENE has been in demand: imported flakes and balls, £15 10s. in cases, ex wharf; British, £14 7s. 6d. per ton. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is in fair demand, with prices steady at about £46 per ton, in drums, ex store. PYRIDINE is dull; offers vary from 6s. to 7s. per gallon, f.o.b. PITCH has not shown much life this week, but prices are keeping steady at about £4 12s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast. CREOSOTE OIL has been in active demand, and supplies are quickly taken up: the market is now very steady: ex works, 7½d.; f.o.b., 8½d. per gallon.

Fixed Oils, etc.

BRIGHTER conditions are reported for a number of products in this section. Castor, coconut, cotton and palm oils are at better rates, with a firm tone. Linseed oil is slightly lower, while turpentine is dull. ACID OILS are steadier, with a little more inquiry about: coconut and palm kernel, 32s.; groundnut, 31s.; soya, 27s. 6d. spot. CASTOR.—Prices have again advanced, with the market firm: pharmaceutical, 52s.; first pressings, 47s.; second pressings, 45s. per cwt., spot, in barrels in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT is well maintained, and is brighter: deodorised, spot, 46s. 6d.; Ceylon, 40s. c.i.f.; Cochin, 50s. c.i.f. COTTON.—Prices for all grades have advanced, and the market closes firm:

deodorised, 45s. 6d.; common edible, 44s. 6d.; soapmaking, 40s. 6d.; crude, 38s. 6d., spot. GROUNDNUT is rather dull, but values are maintained: deodorised, spot, 50s. 3d.; crude Oriental, 45s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is very steady: deodorised, 51s.; crude, about 45s., spot. PALM.—Prices for all grades have advanced, and the market is brighter, closing firm: Lagos, 33s. 6d.; softs, 33s. 7½d.; mediums, 32s. 3d.; hards, 33s. 6d.; bleached, 33s. 3d., spot. RAPE.—At the quoted rates the market is very steady: refined, 46s. 6d.; crude, about 44s., spot. SOYA is steadier at the quoted figures: deodorised, 43s.; crude, 38s., spot. LINSEED (raw, naked) is slightly lower on the week as regards values, but closes steady: on spot, 32s.; September-December, 31s. 3d.; January-April, 32s. Boiled, spot, 35s. 6d., in barrels, Hull, 31s. 10½d. spot; September-December, 32s. 3d.; January-April, 32s. 3d. TURPENTINE.—The trade demand has been disappointing, and in the absence of any revival prices have tended to sag, although there has been but little alteration in the American prices. Full receipts are still reported from the other side, although these are lighter than they were a month ago. Prices sagged down to about 40s. 6d. for spot and 41s. 6d. for September-December. Deliveries last week here were poor at 1,649 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 83,697 barrels, which compares with 75,893 barrels for the corresponding period of last year. Stocks were largely increased to 38,223 barrels, comparing with 15,153 barrels a year ago. The quantities landing and afloat are much larger, and including these the London visible supply was increased to 49,547 barrels, against 23,449 barrels the same date last year. RESIN was quieter, but there has been no giving way in prices due to firm American advices. C.i.f. terms for American are as follows: B to M 21s. 6d. N 22s. 9d., W.G. 24s., and W.W. 26s. per cwt. Spot terms are 9d. over these figures. WOOD.—Hankow, in barrels, is firm on spot but quiet as quoted at 83s. to 83s. 6d. per cwt.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—Generally quiet conditions prevail, and there is little change in prices to record. Solvent naphthas are rather easier. BENZOL is very steady, and has not been affected by the recent reductions in petrol prices: crude 65s. 11d.; standard motor, 1s. 2d.; pure, about 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. FUEL OIL.—Quoted prices are unchanged, and market is easy at these rates: 950 gravity, £4 5s.; 890 gravity, £4 15s. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE.—Wax is quoted at about 2½d. to 4d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags; market easy. Scale is offered for shipment at about £16 to £16 10s. per ton, c.i.f., U.K. port.

Chilian Iodine

THE policy of the Chilian Government towards the iodine industry is explained in a circular from the Minister of Finance to the Chilian Press. Judging from this communication, as given in the "Financial News," the Association of Iodine Producers has been lamentably backward in seeking new markets for iodine, and has been content to receive "enormous profits" without troubling further. The Chilian industry has an understanding with the foreign producers of iodine from sea-weed ash, and the Chilian product passes into very few hands for the manufacture of a limited range of compounds. The Government now considers it a duty to intervene in the industry in respect to the production, sale and propaganda. The nitrate producers, however, who are closely connected with the production of iodine as a by-product, have assured the Government that violent measures, such as the cancellation of the statutes of the Iodine Association, will aggravate the existing crisis—for as the production of nitrate is limited, that of the by-product is also. The Government, when introducing the project for superintending nitrate and iodine, consulted the iodine producers about the desirability of modifying the statutes of the Association. In accordance with the wishes of the Government the statutes are modified and the reforms approved by supreme decree No. 1711. The reforms refer to the appointment of three directors by the Government, with authorisation to take part in all business of the Association, including the right to veto any agreement adopted by the Association or directors. At any time the President of the Republic may declare iodine a State monopoly, taking control of all the iodine existing in the country or that may be elaborated in future. The President of the Republic may, however, authorise the Association to dispose of the iodine in accordance with its statutes, and this authorisation is to be considered to be granted unless the President of the Republic disposes otherwise. In the event of the State monopoly being decreed, no iodine will be exported without authorisation of the Government. The necessary authorisation being granted and the duties paid, the Association can dispose of the iodine in conformity with its statutes. In like manner the President of the Republic may terminate the monopoly, in which case the Association will continue to handle the element in accordance with its statutes.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Insurance Payments for 1927

SIR.—Among the many letters from your various correspondents on the burning question of the new terms of payment for Insurance dispensing, I have yet to read one from somebody who thinks he is going to make a good thing out of it. In previous discussions we have been favoured with arguments, and in some cases figures, from men who contended that they were making a profit out of the work; I wonder what they think of it now, or of their prospects of profit by this time next year. Mr. Armstrong (*C. & D.*, August 6, p. 188) gets to the root of the matter when he analyses the effect of a 15 per cent. reduction on our net earnings, and he puts it mildly when he says that a profit of £100 will be reduced to one of £50. I would point out that it has never been satisfactorily settled whether that profit was actually made—personally I doubt it. Whatever figures we take, or whichever way we work them out, there is no doubt in anyone's mind that we are in for a loss now, and the difficulty will be to estimate the net amount of that loss, just as we were unable to get at the true amount (if any) of gain; the whole thing is borne as a charge on our other business, and is difficult to dissect out satisfactorily. "Lancashire" says that we ought to have intimated to the Government, "Pay us properly or no work." That is exactly what the local meetings of panel chemists decided. Why the delegates should have changed their minds and decided to accept the present terms is inexplicable to me and to many other pharmacists. Perhaps at the end of the first year, when the contractors have actually felt the weight of a losing contract, they will insist on their representatives taking advantage of the clause which gives them the opportunity of concluding it in 1928.

Yours faithfully,

FINITUM (8/8).

SIR.—"Pharma-cuss" (*C. & D.*, August 20, p. 267) has misread my previous letter and given it a meaning which I did not mean to imply, and has also slightly changed his grounds of argument. His original proposition, as I read it, was to limit each individual doctor to a definite expenditure and to surcharge him with any amount which his prescribing cost over that amount; now, however, he introduces the law of averages and quotes fire and life insurances. But I do not think that the insurance companies divide their available funds into water-tight compartments; if they did, it is quite possible that they might receive claims for half a dozen fires or deaths in one street, and the money allotted to that area would be overspent in a few days. And this is exactly what I intended to point out; one doctor might have half a dozen chronic cases on his panel or an epidemic, and so be compelled to overspend his allowance through no fault of his own, while the next district might be enjoying a clean bill of health. "Pharma-cuss" first ignores the law of averages by tying down the individuals to a certain sum, and then introduces the same law to prove his case. But I quite agree with him when he speaks about the authorities setting a definite limit to Insurance expenditure; this is where the trouble begins. It is acknowledged that the cost per head for treatment is constantly increasing, the number of insured persons is becoming larger, and the amount spent on drugs is growing in a greater ratio than their contributions; but a chemist who dispenses prescriptions from many panel practitioners may be forgiven for asking how it comes about that one doctor finds it an absolute necessity to treat all his patients with expensive proprietary articles while his fellow physician on the other side of the road gets on quite well with such remedies as mist. strych. acid., mist. gent. alk., and the like, and seemingly cures his patients quite as easily and enjoys their confidence in an equal manner. One would

hardly expect that one doctor would have to prescribe for all the expensive persons all the time and the other one not at all.—Yours, etc.,

SPASMOTO (22/8).

SIR.—It is with great amusement I read some of your correspondents' letters on the above question. Isn't it deplorable that so-called intelligent men do not realise that they have been completely gulled by the R.P.U. into accepting terms that only chemists would accept? I was present, some years ago, at the meeting at the Holborn Restaurant when strong protests were made at the reduction of the N.H.I. terms from 6d. to 5d.; and we were urged to send telegrams, with promises of better terms as bait, and lamblike we sent telegrams. . . . History is repeating itself, but this time our own union are laughing at us now. Fortunately one or two of your correspondents are in their senses, and their suggestion that we should have refused the terms *en bloc* is the only one. Isn't it time that a new body of pharmacists from pharmacists themselves be formed to discuss vital problems such as these? I must congratulate the R.P.U. at the ease with which they have bluffed the chemists, but I must remind that body that "You can fool part of the chemists part of the time, but you cannot fool all the chemists all the time."

Yours sincerely,

H. BOGDANOR.

London, E.1.

Useful Reports

SIR.—There are several items in recent local reports of Insurance Act dispensing in *THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST* which afford food for reflection to all panel chemists. Under "Exeter" it is stated that there is a clause in the agreement that all chemists residing on the premises undertake to dispense prescriptions at all reasonable times, and it was decided to circularise the doctors with the names of eight chemists who lived over their businesses. The first difficulty arises over the interpretation of the term "all reasonable times." I should consider that any time after the normal closing hour was unreasonable unless the medicament ordered was of such a nature as to render it obvious that the patient was seriously ill and required it at once; to be presented with a script for mist. gent. alk. by a customer, who has had the same mixture for some weeks, at ten o'clock at night, with an intimation that it is urgent, renders one sceptical, to say the least of it, and one's doubt is not set at rest even if the magical word "urgent" is written on it. Then why should the eight chemists who live on the premises be penalised in favour of those who have lock-up shops? One can easily imagine a town in which only one chemist has living accommodation at the pharmacy; is he to do the late work for the whole town? Under "Middlesex" there is a long list of articles disallowed, nearly all appliances, and one reads such disallowances month after month. Unless an appliance is actually printed in the tariff list it will not be paid for, and the chemist should politely but firmly refuse to supply; one would have thought that by this time all panel chemists had learnt this lesson. Under "Northampton" there is an account of a test prescription containing iodine and potassium iodide, and even the analyst made a note that there was more iodine prescribed than the solvent would take up; I thought that there was some system by which these test prescriptions were reviewed before being issued to see that they were of a suitable nature for dispensing and analysis. The list of figures quoted by the Smethwick Insurance Committee is perhaps the most instructive item on the page. The average number of prescriptions per insured person has risen from 2.74 in 1919 to 5.04 in 1926; this is nearly double the number, and the cost per head has risen from 19.08 to 39.7d. It would seem impossible that an insured person who goes for medical treatment to-day should require twice as much to cure him as he did seven years ago. When we are told that by accepting discounting now economy in prescribing will provide us with a profit in the later years of the contract, we may well point to this report and ask how the economy is going to be effected.—Yours, etc.,

ECONOMISER (10/8).

Guesswork Pricing

SIR.—“Xrayser III” asks what became of the mixture which was dispensed and then refused by a customer on the ground that the price was higher than he had paid elsewhere. From my experience of many pharmacies, their proprietors and customers, I should say that the probability is that it remained on the chemist's counter until he was tired of seeing it, and was eventually thrown away, another little item on the debit side of the profit-and-loss account. It is possible that the handing in of a prescription with a request for it to be dispensed constitutes a contract, just in the same way as a person who enters a hotel and engages a bedroom without inquiring the price is compelled to liquidate the bill when it is presented; and it is also quite possible that the money could be recovered by taking the necessary action, although I cannot remember such a case. This question of guesswork pricing is one with which many of us are faced daily, and it is a constant source of worry. I have had so much trouble with this sort of thing, customers bringing in expensive mixtures which they claim to have had dispensed before at some inadequate price, that now I invariably price them out and quote the price first, thus having an opportunity of offering an explanation for any difference in figure.—Faithfully yours,

PRICE FIRST (29/8).

Dispensing Notes and Difficulties

Ammonium Acetate and Ammoniated Quinine

SIR.—Could you explain why the following mixture, when compounded by the prescriber (who makes his own liq. ammon. acet.) is clear, but when dispensed by a chemist is milky? :

Liq. ammon. acet. ...	...	...	3ss.
Tr. quin. ammon. ...	...	...	3ss.
Aq. camph. ...	...	ad	3vj.

Yours faithfully,

T. M. E. (3/27).

[When compounded as written, this prescription does not produce a clear mixture but a milky product at first with separation, later, of small pieces of quinine hydrate which float erratically throughout the mixture when shaken. In compounding the mixture, the best result is obtained by mixing the solution of ammonium acetate and ammoniated tincture of quinine together and stirring in the camphor water. If half a fluid ounce of mucilage of acacia is added to the ammoniated tincture of quinine and solution of ammonium acetate before stirring in the camphor water, a perfect mixture is obtained. There is a description in “The Art of Dispensing” of a somewhat similar prescription from which a clear mixture is obtained. It is less dilute, however, than yours, and the solution of ammonium acetate employed is a concentrated one.]

A Chloretone-Bismuth Mixture

SIR.—Is there any means of preventing the bursting of the bottle by the following mixture a few hours after it has been dispensed? :

Bismuth. carb. ...	...	...	gr. xij.
Chloretone. ...	...	...	gr. iiij.
Spt. am. arom. ...	...	...	3ss.
Pulv. tragac. ...	...	...	gr. ix.
Spt. chlorof. ...	...	...	mij.
Aq. ...	...	ad	3ss.

Yours truly,

J. F. C. (3/27).

[We have not been able to obtain the explosive effects which you have experienced. Chloretone, the only constituent of the mixture which would come under suspicion, is neutral in reaction, and even when allowed to remain in contact with water it affords a very faint acid reaction, not enough at ordinary temperatures to act on the bismuth carbonate to promote disengagement of carbon dioxide sufficient to burst the bottle. There appears to be, after some days, a slight reaction, because when the bottle is “knocked” a few bubbles of gas arise from the sediment and disperse through the super-

natant clear liquid. We have endeavoured to encourage reaction by standing the bottle in fairly hot water, but there was not a noticeable disturbance—the cork did not even “pop.” We may remark incidentally that you transcribe the prescription as having nine grains of tragacanth in half an ounce of mixture. That quantity would make almost a paste.]

A Clear Mixture

SIR.—I should be obliged if you would give me an idea of the reactions which take place in the following mixture; also: (1) Does the free hydrochloric acid of tinct. ferri perchlor., by interaction with the sodium bicarbonate, form sodium chloride, which latter forms a solution in which the ferric salicylate is soluble? (2) Is there likely to be any free acid left in the mixture which might react with the pot. carb. of the liq. arsen. (added last of all) and precipitate arsenic?

Sodii salicyl. ...	...	...	gr. v.
Sodii bicarb. ...	...	...	gr. x.
Tr. ferri perchlor. ...	...	...	m.v.
Tr. nucis vom. ...	...	...	mij.
Liq. arsenicalis ...	...	...	mij.
Aq. chlorof. ...	...	ad	3ss.

Yours faithfully,

F. S. (10/8).

[When the tincture of iron perchloride is added to the solution of sodium salicylate a precipitate is obtained which consists of salicylic acid and iron salicylate; when to these the sodium bicarbonate is introduced both are redissolved, the salicylic acid being reconverted into sodium salicylate and the iron salicylate, being soluble in alkali bicarbonates (so the books say), is also dissolved, hence the clear mixture which you obtained. In regard to your questions:—(1) Your suggestion is feasible: we think there is opportunity for investigation in this. (2) There is free acid in the completed mixture, but it would not precipitate arsenic. We may remind you that there is a pharmacopeial hydrochloric solution of arsenic. The other occurrence, while complimentary to your observation, is well known and such as in theory one would expect.]

An Inelegant Medicine

SIR.—I have tried various methods of mixing the following collection of ingredients, and shall be glad of your guidance as to how anything approaching elegance can be obtained:

Sodii bromid.	...	...
Pot. bromid.	...	...
Ammon. bromid.	...	...
Magnes. sulph. ...	...	aa.	3ss.
Liq. arsenicalis ...	...	...	3j.
Tinct. nucis vom. ...	...	...	3j.
Quinina sulph. ...	...	...	3j.
Spt. chloroformi ...	...	...	3ij.
Tinct. straphanthi ...	...	...	3j.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq. ...	...	...	3ij.
Inf. gent. co.	...	ad	3vij.

Yours, etc.,

APOTHOSEN (11/8).

[Place all the salts, including the quinine sulphate, in a mortar along with 15 grains of tragacanth and 30 minims of liquid extract of quillaia, and triturate well together: then, having mixed all the liquids and rendered them distinctly alkaline with liquid ammonia, pour gradually into the mixed salts, stirring steadily while the addition is proceeding. In this way a serviceable if not elegant mixture is obtained. The serious incompatibility occurs between the quinine sulphate and liquid extract of liquorice—the latter being incompatible with alkaloids—and little clots are produced which require the liquid extract of quillaia to reduce to fine subdivision, the tragacanth providing suspension and preventing subsequent aggregation. In order to retain the sweetness of the liquorice it is necessary to have the mixture alkaline. If the mixture is prepared by the method indicated above, but omitting the liquorice, the quinine is obtained as a white cloud which shakes up and does not adhere to the sides of the bottle. If a fluid ounce of syrup of orange is added to this, we should say it will sweeten as efficiently as the liquorice and obviate the disturbance to which the latter gives rise. There would be no advantage in using quinine hydrochloride.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

S. P. (11/6).—**PSORIASIS LOTION.**—This is a strong solution of ammonium acetate, s. g. 1.067, in which is suspended 4.3 per cent. of a very fine vegetable powder, bearing a resemblance to quillaia, which indeed it may be in a sifted form. The solution is acid, apparently with acetic acid, and has a characteristic odour which was not identified beyond that it recalled that of Tarragon vinegar.

J. J. O. (13/7).—DUSTING POWDER FOR DOGS.—This contains 65 per cent. of aluminium hydroxide, the remainder consisting of a fine vegetable powder which is practically odourless and tasteless, and exhibits a variety of botanical elements under the microscope. Its identity was not established.

G. H. B. (26/7).—INDIGESTION POWDER.—This is a white powder composed of sodium bicarbonate, magnesium carbonate and bismuth carbonate, the last being present to the extent of about 2.4 per cent.

Alpha (28/7).—OINTMENT FOR ULCERS.—This is a white ointment possessing the odour of a phenoloid anti-septic. It contains 61 per cent. of zinc oxide and over 30 per cent. of an oil which appears to be liquid paraffin. Tests revealed only traces of phenolic bodies. A little water is present.

F. W. S. (11/8).—MASSAGE CREAMS.—See *C. & D.*, 1926, 11, 396.

J. S. (12/8).—COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION.—The following is a formula for cod-liver oil emulsion containing eggs and brandy:—

Cod-liver oil	...	...	250 grams
Tragacanth	...	...	1 gram
Saccharin	...	...	0.2 gram
Sodium bicarbonate	...	...	0.1 gram
Yolks of 2 eggs			
Chloroform	...	...	2 grams
Essential oil of bitter almonds (free from hydrocyanic acid)	...	...	10 drops
Brandy	...	...	15 grams
Water, to produce			500 grams

Dissolve the saccharin and sodium bicarbonate in 150 grams of water; rub down the tragacanth in a dry mortar with a little cod-liver oil, add the yolks of the two eggs, then mix thoroughly, adding alternately small portions of cod-liver oil and of the saccharin solution, taking care that each portion is emulsified before making a further addition. Finally add the brandy and water.

Garden Pests (15/8).—(1) EXTERMINATING SLUGS.—The following formulas have proved most efficient, provided they are applied at the proper time:—

I	II
Alum 1 part	Paris green ... 1 part
Lime 2 parts	Bran 20 parts
Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to the acre.	Apply 20-30 lb. to the acre.
The disadvantages of these preparations (which are broadcast by hand on the soil) are that the former is liable to scorch delicate foliage if carelessly applied, and with the second there is a certain risk to birds. The Paris-green mixture should be moistened with sufficient water (in which a little sugar has been dissolved) to damp it, but not enough to cause the bran to adhere. The ideal time for application is after a shower of rain on a fairly warm evening. (2) EXTERMINATING WORMS.—See <i>C. & D.</i> , 1926, 1, 546.	

J. W. R. (17/8).—CORN SOLVENT.—The formula for which you inquire is: Salicylic acid 5*g.*, collodion to 5*l.*

A. J. (Denmark) (22/8).—Your sample resembles the gluc, treacle, indiarubber preparation used on printers' rollers (the ones used for inking type when making hand pulls), although it would require diluting to make it more resiliant before it became suitable for this purpose. There

are three kinds of printers' rollers: (1) glue and treacle; (2) glycerin; (3) indiarubber or gutta-percha, the following being typical formulas:—

I				II			
Glue	...	...	8 parts	Glue	...	...	4 parts
Treacle	...	...	12 parts	Treacle	...	...	8 parts
Paris white	...	1 part		Isinglass	...	...	$\frac{1}{10}$ part
				Turpentine	...	...	$\frac{3}{2}$ part
III							
Glue	...	...	...	...	...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	lb.
Treacle	...	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	gall.
Indiarubber	...	...	...	...	...	1	lb.
Venice, turpentine	...	...	...	...	...	2	oz.
Glycerin	...	...	...	...	...	12	oz.
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	4	oz.

Steep the glue in water until it bends without cracking; drain off the superfluous water, and, when thoroughly soft, melt, then add the treacle and the other ingredients (the isinglass should be dissolved in sufficient water). Glycerin sometimes replaces the treacle, but a lighter-coloured article is produced; much depends, also, on the quality of the glue.

Legal Queries

Doubtful (20/8).—NATIONAL INSURANCE.—Since you and your wife are evidently separately employed under a contract of service, you are both bound to be insured under both the National Health and Unemployment schemes, notwithstanding that your joint income exceeds £250 per annum. The exception to contribution to the Unemployment scheme is that of domestic service.

Repairs (27/8).—In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, a tenant's liability on a repairing lease is usually one of "maintenance." An iron fireplace which has fallen out of its wall setting within a period of four years is, in our opinion, a "structural defect." As the agreement exempts the tenant from liability for repairs in this connection he should call upon the landlord to remedy the defect in accordance with the agreement.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," September 15, 1877.

Misnomers

To the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST:—Sir,—It occurs to me that actions will lie against many other articles now sold by chemists and druggists if the principle underlying the late decision in regard to the castor oil pills is allowed to prevail, for here, surely, we have the strict letter of the law over-riding its spirit; in fact, the exaction of the pound of flesh in another form. The Adulteration Act had no intention, I suppose, of going this far. It was passed for the benefit and protection of the public against fraudulent usage in trade; but was the sale of castor oil pills (so called) a fraud? What will it advantage the public to have pil. rhei co. now made up with a drop or two of castor oil? It is all very well to say people must have what they ask for; but what is to be done with those who have been asking for the wrong thing all their lives? I am called upon for steel pills, but tender pil. ferri co. instead, which can hardly be called steel. Is this also a fraud? Again, a pennyworth of salt of lemon is in daily demand, but a salt of correl is given, and not a salt of lemon at all, unless the ess. lemon can be called so. Is this likewise wrong? What is to be done about a crab's eye and foxes' lungs? Are the days coming when I shall be enabled to write up, "Another dragon just slaughtered" in order to supply the blood of St. George's enemy? Will "bear's grease" stand the test of legal acumen? How about "buttery oil," "oil of St. John," and many others? If some of your readers would send any of these odd names that they may be in possession of to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST with the name of the article sold as the Simon Pure, it might form a useful and interesting collection. Without having any sympathy with that state of things that has brought about the possibility of selling sp. aetheris nit. at 2d. per oz., I think I am not going out of my way in concluding that we are being most unnecessarily harassed with these petty prosecutions.—I am, Sir, yours, etc. S. G.

[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Lintner Value refers to the diastatic activity of malt or of malt extract. The Lintner method depends upon the production of maltose from a 2 per cent. solution of soluble starch. Thus a malt is said to have a Lintner value of 100 when 0.1 c.c. of a 5 per cent. cold water extract of malt acts upon 10 c.c. of 2 per cent. soluble starch soluble for one hour at 70° F., and the product completely reduces 5 c.c. of Fehling's solution. A value of 50° corresponds to 0.2 c.c. of malt infusion, 25° to 0.4 c.c., 20° to 0.5 c.c., and so on.

Liquidation.—The process whereby the affairs of a company are wound up and its assets are distributed amongst those who are entitled to them is known as liquidation. A company may be dissolved by any of three forms of liquidation, namely, (a) compulsory, (b) voluntary, or (c) voluntary, under the supervision of the Court. The compulsory liquidation of a company is analogous to the bankruptcy of an individual or a firm. It is ordered by the Court upon the application of the company itself, a shareholder or a creditor upon any of the following grounds:—(1) That the company has passed a special resolution in favour of winding up by the Court; (2) that the company has not started business within a year after incorporation or has suspended business for a whole year; (3) that the number of members has fallen below seven in the case of a public company, or two in the case of a private company; (4) that the company is unable to pay its debts; or (5) that the Court considers it to be just and equitable that the company should be wound up. After an order for compulsory liquidation has been made, the subsequent proceedings are much the same as in the case of a bankruptcy. A statement of affairs is prepared; meetings of creditors and shareholders are held; the directors and officers are, if necessary, publicly examined; and the assets are distributed. The final dissolution of the company takes place two years after the release of the liquidator. The usual mode of winding up a company is by voluntary liquidation, entirely independently of the Court. The decision to wind up is made by the company itself passing a resolution to that effect. In the uncommon event of the company's having been formed to exist only for a fixed period, or until the happening of a particular event, liquidation may be decided upon by ordinary resolution after the period has expired or the event has occurred. If the company is to be wound up voluntarily upon the ground that, owing to its liabilities, it is unable to continue its business, an extraordinary resolution to that effect passed by a three-fourths majority of the members present personally or by proxy is sufficient. In any other case, voluntary liquidation can be decided upon only by special resolution passed at one meeting and confirmed at a subsequent meeting. After the decision to wind up voluntarily has been taken, the company ceases to carry on business except to the extent that is necessary for the purposes of the winding up; the assets, including any unpaid liability on shares, are realised; and the company's debts are paid and any surplus is distributed amongst the shareholders. A final meeting has to be called to pass the accounts and to direct how the books are to be disposed of, and three months later the company is deemed to be dissolved. The third form of winding up occurs where the liquidation is started voluntarily by resolution and an application is made to the Court for the liquidation to be continued under its supervision. This course is usually adopted where legal difficulties in the process of winding up are likely to be encountered. Once a supervision order has been made, the effect is to stay all actions that may be pending against the company. The liquidation

proceeds under the direction of the Court. A petition to wind up a company must be presented in the County Court of the district in which its registered office is situated if the amount of the paid up capital does not exceed £10,000; otherwise in the High Court. The Companies Bill now before Parliament provides for several important changes in the law concerning the winding up of companies. It is proposed that, although County Courts shall still have jurisdiction where the capital does not exceed the amount mentioned above, it shall be permissible to present a petition in the High Court in any case. New provisions are proposed with the object of giving creditors more effective control in cases where a company that is unable to pay its creditors in full is being wound up voluntarily. Unless before the meeting at which it is decided to go into voluntary liquidation two at least of the directors (if there are more than one) make a statutory declaration to the effect that, in their opinion, the debts will be paid in full within six months, it will be necessary to call a meeting of the creditors for the same day as or the day after that on which the shareholders' meeting is held. A full statement of the position will have to be submitted to the creditors at the meeting, and they will have the right to appoint the liquidator. They may also appoint a committee of inspection. It is also proposed to give to liquidators power to disclaim onerous property, unprofitable contracts and other unsaleable assets, with the leave of the Court.

Liquidator.—The person who has charge of the affairs of a company while it is in the process of being wound up is called a liquidator. In the case of a voluntary winding up, the liquidator is appointed by the company, usually at the same meeting as the one at which the resolution to wind up is passed. The liquidator must, within twenty-one days, give notice of his appointment to the registrar of companies. Sometimes the company delegates its power to appoint the liquidator to the creditors. (Under the Companies Bill, now before Parliament, it is proposed that when the company is unable to pay all its creditors in full the creditors shall always have the right to appoint the liquidator if they wish to do so.) If no liquidator is appointed by the company the Court may, upon the application of a shareholder, appoint the liquidator. Within seven days after his appointment, the liquidator must give notice to all the creditors that a meeting of the creditors will be held on a date not less than fourteen nor more than twenty-one days after his appointment. At that meeting, the creditors may decide to apply to the Court for the appointment of a liquidator in substitution for or in addition to the one appointed by the company. After his appointment, the liquidator has control of the affairs of the company, and he must proceed to realise the assets and distribute them amongst those who are entitled to them. He is entitled to carry on the business in so far as it is necessary to do so for the purposes of the winding up; to bring and defend actions on behalf of the company; to sell the company's property; to execute deeds and other documents in the company's name, using the company's seal for that purpose; and generally to do all other necessary acts. He must, however, obtain the sanction of the company, expressed by extraordinary resolution, before he can compromise with creditors or shareholders. The remuneration of the liquidator is usually fixed by the company; otherwise, by the Court. Having realised the assets the liquidator must distribute them in satisfaction of the claims of those who are entitled to them in the following order: (a) Secured creditors, to the extent of the value of their securities; (b) costs of the liquidation; (c) debts due to the Crown; (d) preferential debts, i.e., rates, taxes, wages of employees, etc., as provided by Sec. 209 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; and (e) unsecured creditors. Any surplus is divided amongst the shareholders. In the case of a voluntary winding up under the supervision of the Court the liquidator is appointed by the Court with due regard to the wishes of the shareholders and creditors. If a liquidator has already been appointed by the company before the application to the Court is made, that liquidator is usually retained in office; but the Court appoints, in addition, the liquidator nominated by the creditors. The rights and duties of the liquidator are the same as in the case of a voluntary liquidation;

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

but the liquidator must obey any directions given by the Court. When a company is wound up compulsorily, the official receiver acts as liquidator until another liquidator—who corresponds with a trustee in bankruptcy—is appointed by the Court upon the application of the creditors or the shareholders. If the creditors and the shareholders choose different persons as liquidators the Court will decide which to appoint, having regard to which group has the greater interest in the realisation of the assets. In the administration of the affairs of the company the liquidator in a compulsory liquidation is under the control of the Board of Trade. The remuneration of the liquidator is fixed by the Court.

Liquorice Juice was known in the time of Dioscorides, and was in common use in Europe during the middle ages. The liquorice juice sold in this country is usually produced in Calabria, Sicily and Spain. The manufacture is also carried out on a large scale in Southern Russia, Greece and Asia Minor, especially near Smyrna. The root is taken up from the ground in the previous winter and stacked around the factory. When required the root is crushed under a heavy millstone to a pulp. The pulp is transferred to boilers and boiled with water over a naked fire. The decoction is run off and the residue root pressed in circular bags. The liquor is received into cisterns below the floor and then pumped up into copper pans and evaporated over a naked fire, being kept stirred to avoid burning the extract. The extract is removed, when sufficiently solid, from the pan while still warm, and taken in small portions into an adjoining room where women are employed in rolling it into cylindrical sticks, the extract being moistened with oil to prevent its adhesion to the hands. The pieces are then adjusted in frames of marble or metal so as to bring the sticks when rolled in them the proper length of thickness. They are then arranged on a board and stamped with the name of the manufacturer. Spanish juice or Spanish liquorice does not dissolve entirely in cold water. Liquorice root yields only about 15 per cent. of extract to cold water, but by boiling water $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more may be obtained. The extract obtained by boiling water is more soluble and hygroscopic, thus being unfit for being moulded into sticks. By treatment of the residue with steam 16 per cent. of a dry friable extract is obtained. It is this substance that gives firmness to the more soluble matter and enables the liquorice juice to be formed into solid sticks. By treating the root at once with steam according to the Delondre's process about 45 per cent. of extract is obtained having all the qualities desired in Italian or Spanish juice. Liquorice juice yields to water about 60 to 70 per cent. of extract soluble in cold water. Pontefract cakes yield about 71 per cent. Large quantities of the paste are exported from Smyrna and other ports in Asia Minor to the United States in the form of blocks for use in tobacco manufacture.

Liquorice Root.—The root of commerce exists in several forms; the English root is sold either fresh or dried, but in neither case with the bark removed. Some of the fresh root of commerce comes from France. The dried liquorice root of commerce is the product of at least two different species of *Glycyrrhiza* (N.O. *Leguminosae*), and consists of the upright root and underground creeping stem or rhizome. That of France, Spain and Sicily is obtained from *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, Linn., and that from Asia Minor and Russia chiefly from *G. glandulifera* (Waldstein and Kitaibel). A larger kind comes from Persia. It is attributed to *G. glabra*, var. *B. violacea*; it is usually unpeeled. This root has a large root stock from which large perennial roots are given off instead of runners, and is largely used in the United States. The roots of *G. glabra* are distinguishable by their brown colour and transverse scars, and the runners by having a small pith. Those of *G. glandulifera* have usually a more reddish and scaly bark. Some Manchurian liquorice imported from Newchang is attributed to *Glycyrrhiza Uralensis*, Fisher. The root is distinguished by its paler chocolate-brown colour, the cork exfoliating readily, and by its medullary rays,

which are distinctly curved or wavy; and the wood is easy to cut and shows lacunæ in the longitudinal section. The root is said to possess the advantage of being free from bitterness, which feature is particularly noticeable in the extract. A full account of this liquorice will be found in the "Year-Book of Pharmacy," 1923 (pp. 591-600). That of *G. glandulifera*, Waldst. and Kit., certainly yields some of the root from the Uralsk district. The Russian root differs from that of *G. glabra* in being slightly bitter, due to the presence of glycamarin, and by the paler yellow tint of the powder. It is often sold peeled in large pieces, but when the bark is present it is reddish and more scaly than the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. Liquorice root is also imported in short decorticated lengths, packed in bundles, from Sicily, France and Italy. The dried root is imported unpeeled, also from Spain, France and other Mediterranean countries. It is generally prepared from the underground runners, since they are straighter than the root, and therefore more easily peeled. The waste and peel are used in making liquorice paste. The ash of liquorice root should not exceed 4 per cent. as used for the compound liquorice powder. Powdered liquorice root varies greatly in quality and price.

Living: Cost.—In publishing official statistics, from time to time, concerning the cost of living, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has invariably made it clear that the figures were given on Government authority. Familiarity with comparisons between pre-war and post-war data may tend to encourage the erroneous idea that the expression "cost of living" has a statistically exact meaning. Actually, however, the methods of estimation employed in ascertaining the relevant facts are complicated, and do not lead to precise results. Professor A. L. Bowley, in the latest edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," explains the phrase as meaning "the cost in a defined region to persons of a defined social or industrial class of goods of a kind usually purchased at frequent intervals, by the consumption of which a certain standard of economic welfare is reached." In some countries separate "budgets" have been formulated for persons having different grades of income, kinds of vocation, and so forth; and in the collation and explanation of the data obtained by inquiry algebra is used. In this country the Board of Trade conducted an investigation of wide scope in 1904-05 (Cd. 3864, 4032, 4512, 5065, 5609); and in 1913 a similar examination took place, confined chiefly to the United Kingdom, but with an appendix devoted to several Colonial and foreign countries (Cd. 6955, pp. 466). In this latter report the prices of the years 1905 and 1912 were compared with regard to the retail cost of food in London (32 items) and in the provinces, that of coal and that of clothing, together with an examination of wholesale prices, and incidentally going back several years prior to 1905 except in the case of clothing. Rents were investigated in 88 towns, among which London was dealt with in three divisions. A standard "budget" had been formulated in 1904, taking 1900 as a basis, but a somewhat altered basis was set up in 1914. The Ministry of Labour subsequently took over the issue of comparative statistics, with a monthly "index," and in 1920 explained in "The Labour Gazette" how the official figures were arrived at (C. & D., 1920, II, 934). It appeared that detailed statements as to cost of commodities were obtained in several working-class households; a standard "budget" was then evolved, taking the index for July 1914 as 100. Apart from the fact that changes in quality were so marked during the European war as to affect in some degree the validity of the original basis, standard "budgets" of this kind must always be empirical until international standards of a relatively permanent character can be laid down. A simple example is the fixing of nutritive standards: is the meat of the country to be regarded as British, foreign, or a mixture of the two, and is its food value to be stated in calories or otherwise? Similar questions arise with many other articles. The highest combined index officially published, 269, occurred at the end of the year 1920.

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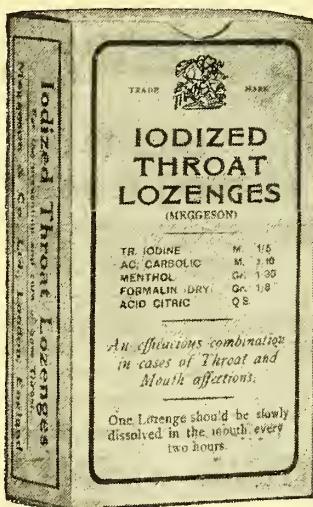
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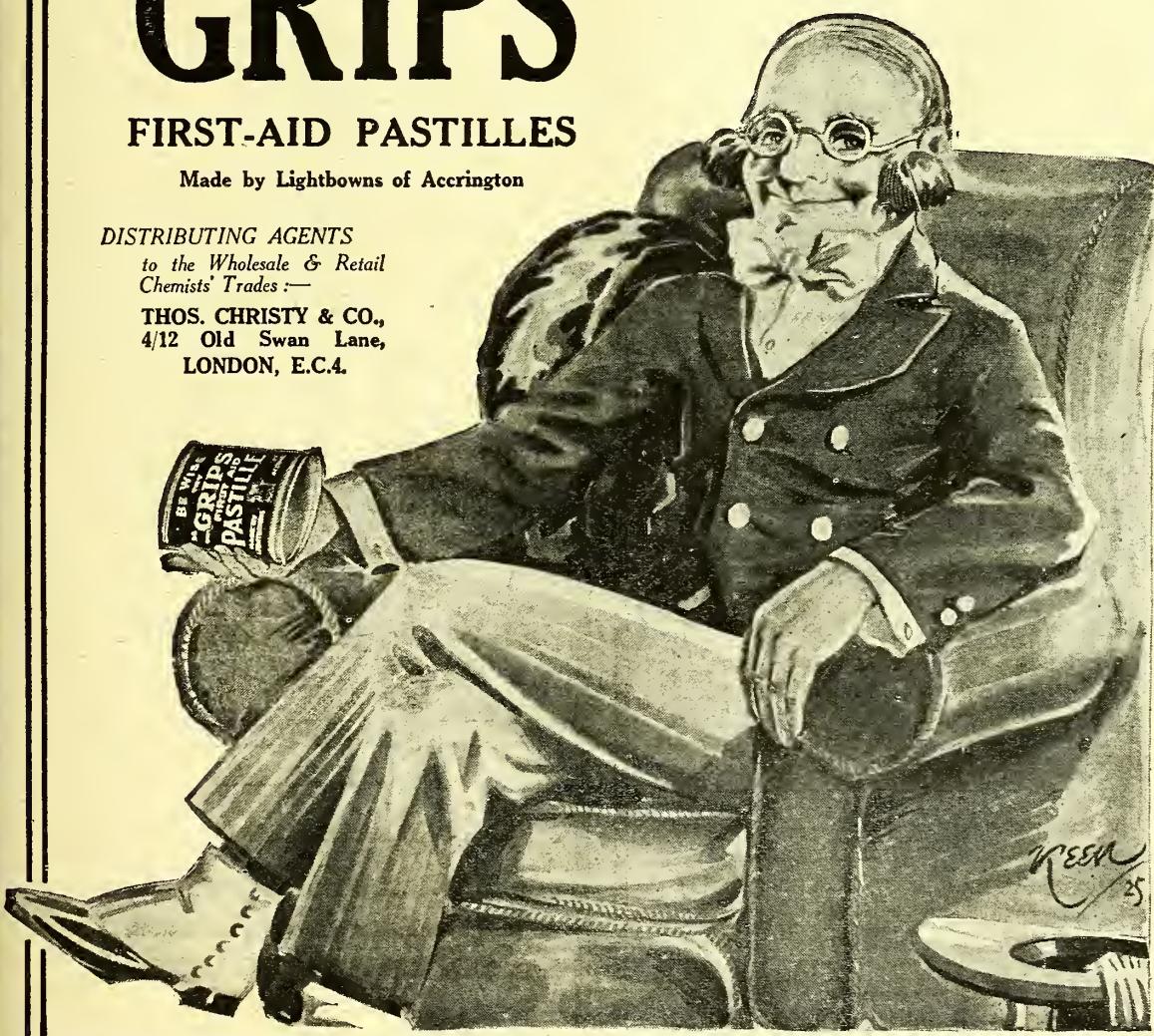
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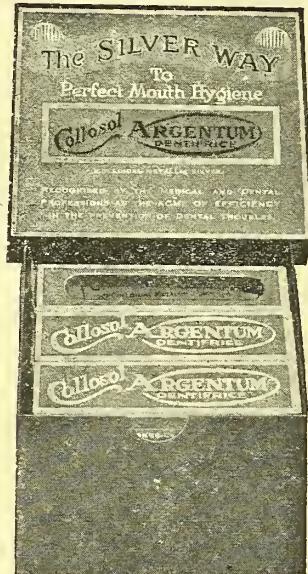
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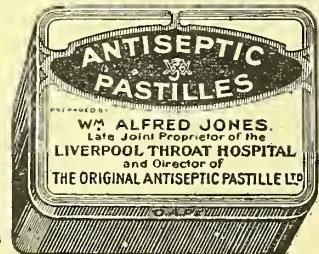
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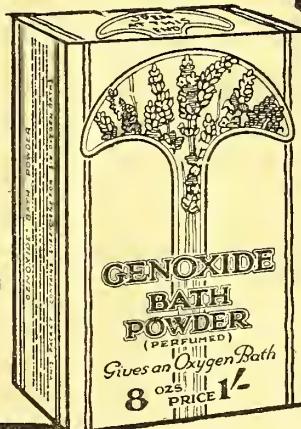
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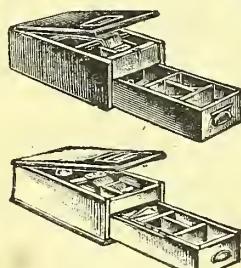
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Fluids difficult to emulsify apply to

PERRY & HOPE, Ltd. NITSWELL, nr.
GLASGOW.
for prices and particulars of above wonderful machine.

ALZA VANISHING CREAM

THE MOST POPULAR AND PROFITABLE.
Write for Window Display terms to

ALZA Mfg. Co. Chorlton-
Cum-Hardy, Manchester

FOR INHALING
THE "TWO-IN-ONE"
MENTHOL CONE & INHALER
FOR ROBBING

FOR INHALING
THE "TWO-IN-ONE"
MENTHOL CONE & INHALER
FOR ROBBING

An important yet simple instrument that
will always stand out in the cabinet of
every house. It consists of two small
jars, one containing mentholated flour, the
other containing mentholated oil. The two
are joined together and the top is closed
with a small glass stopper. The glass
stopper is closed with a small glass stopper.

Menthol Cones and Inhalers of To-day

Have you seen the "Two-in-One" and the Cones in metal
chatelaine cases?

There is nothing like them in the market.

They are beautifully designed, and cards and cartons are
just what one never sees.

Ample Profit is provided for the Chemist
and yet sterling value is offered.

Remember to ask for "Formosa" card when ordering cones in metal cases.
M. J. FECHER, LTD. Cuckoo House, Dod St.,
LONDON, E.14

SPECIAL BONUS OFFER

WE are posting a Special Bonus Offer—good for TEN DAYS—to every chemist in Great Britain. If you carry

DR. BLOSSER'S CIGARETTES

it will add to the profit on your sales.

WATCH FOR THE OFFER, and if your letter fails to reach you—write and ask us—before SEPTEMBER 15.

DR. BLOSSER LTD. TEMPLE CHAMBERS
TEMPLE AVENUE **London, E.C.4**

Proprietors of Dr. BLOSSER'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.

ON P.A.T.A. LIST.

“BALNEO” *Spa Treatment at home*

PRODUCTS



The only genuine NATURAL SALTS from the Kissingen & Reichenhall Springs. Prepared under Government supervision at the source. Full particulars and trade terms on application.

Counter Literature supplied gratis.

- “BALNEO” Brine Bath No. 1.
- “BALNEO” Brine Bath No. 2, with Dwarf Pine Oil.
- “BALNEO” Brine Bath No. 3, with Latschen Pine Oil.
- “BALNEO” Gargling Salts.
- “BALNEO” Drinking Salts.
- “BALNEO” Reichenhall Throat Tablets.
- “BALNEO” Cream Coated Bonbons.
- “BALNEO” Iodine Table Salt.
- “BALNEO” Eau de Cologne Bath Salts.
- KISSINGEN Pills.
- KISSINGEN Rakoczy Tablets.

8 Lower James Street
Golden Square
London, W.1.

Telephone : Regent 7394.



CHEMISTS ACCLAIM ASPRO

as one of the Biggest Sellers
- they have ever handled -

WHY IT PAYS TO STOCK AND PUSH ASPRO

- 1 It pays to Push ASPRO because it is a heavily advertised line with a protected profit.
- 2 A showcard or window sticker placed in or on your window connects you up with £150,000 of advertising and brings a stream of customers into your shop—just as if you paid for the advertisements yourself.
- 3 If you push unadvertised competitive lines with unprotected profit and selling price you'll find they will eliminate themselves by price competition.
- 4 ASPRO shows you a handsome profit for an advertised line. Then again it is of a standard quality.

WHAT THE BONUS IS

BONUS ON 10's		BONUS ON 25's	
One Gross	- Bonus 1 dozen packets	One Gross	- Bonus 2 dozen packets
Half Gross	- Bonus $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen packets	Half Gross	- Bonus 1 dozen packets
Half gross 10's is minimum order		Quarter Gross	Bonus $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen packets
	accepted for Bonus purposes.	Quarter Gross	is minimum quantity.

Ordinary Prices for ASPRO are as follow:
6d. size containing 10 tablets : : : : 4/6 doz.
1/3 size containing 25 tablets : : : : 11/6 doz.

CONDITIONS

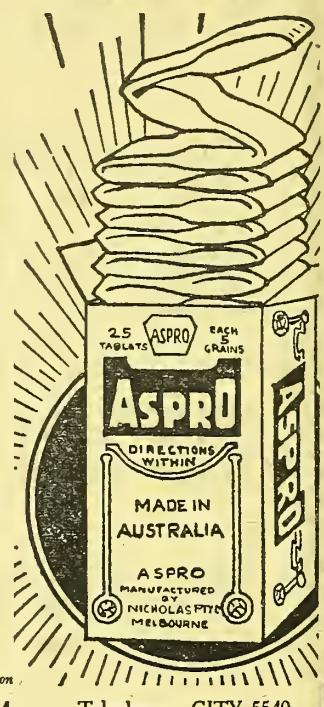
The only conditions made are that the Chemist who buys on these terms undertakes to show Advertising matter in his shop window for 14 days. As ASPRO is so extensively advertised, this action will not only bring customers into the Chemist's shop to purchase ASPRO, but should enable the Chemist's staff to make other sales to the said customers. Acceptance of Bonus is considered acceptance of conditions regarding display. For Bonuses it is not necessary to buy both sizes at the same time, i.e. in single lots 6 dozen 10's or 3 dozen 25's will qualify the Chemist.

HOW TO ORDER BONUS PARCELS

We do not sell direct to the Chemist, all our business going through a Wholesaler. Orders may be sent either to your Wholesaler or direct to us. If to us, state the name of your Wholesaler so that we may forward the order on, and the Bonus will either be supplied with the goods or sent direct by us.

ASPRO contains the purest Acetyl Salicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

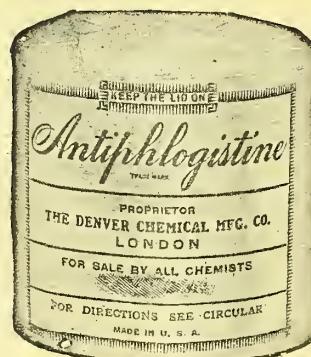
Agents: GOLLIN & Co. Pty. Ltd. (Aspro Dept.), 23 College Hill, London, E.C.4.
No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.



Telephone: CITY 5540.

ANTIPHLOGISTINE

Write for quotation
and secure extra
discounts.



Write for quotation
and secure extra
discounts.

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. CO.

41 ST. ANN'S ROAD

LONDON, E.3

The P.A.T.A.

ITS VALUE TO THE TRADE

THE MANUFACTURER OR OWNER of an article which is on the P.A.T.A. List is assured of the goodwill of the distributing trade, which appreciates his action in providing a guaranteed rate of profit on the sales of his proprietary.

The WHOLESALER benefits by the P.A.T.A. in that he is no longer afflicted by the "cutting" of wholesale prices, which years ago was prevalent in the trade.

The RETAILER. The advantages to the retailer of the P.A.T.A. need no stressing. Thirty years ago practically every proprietary article had to be sold at "cut" prices, or general business was lost.

To-day the preparations of some 440 firms (nearly 3,000 separate articles) are on the P.A.T.A. List. This means that on these articles the retailer receives a fair and guaranteed rate of profit.

Manufacturers of PROPRIETARY ARTICLES (distributed by the Drug Trade) who are not at present "on the P.A.T.A." are invited to join.

The subscription is 6 guineas a year.

For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY,
43 GORDON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.

Himrod's

ASTHMA CURE

Established 50 years

IT is a powder to be burned and the fumes inhaled without any bad after-effects. Recommended by physicians throughout the world.

"I have tried every remedy ever invented, and 'Himrod's Cure' is the only one in which I have absolute confidence."—EMILY FAITHFUL.

"This is an excellent remedy for Asthma."—SIR MORELL MACKENZIE (in his Clinical Lecture at the London Hospital and Medical College).

"The only relief I could get; if I had only known of it before."—LORD BEACONSFIELD, in his dying moments.

Himrod Manufacturing Company

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
270 WASHINGTON STREET.
JERSEY CITY, N.J., U.S.A.

MARMITE BONUS



From September 1st to October 15th we are offering the bonus of 7½ per cent., which was such a success last year. This offer is entirely apart from, and in addition to, the usual trade discount.

Lay in your stock of Marmite ready for the big rush expected from our "Daily Mail" Front Page advertisement on September 15th!



RETAIL PRICES

1 oz. Jars, per doz.	6/-
2 oz. " "	10/-
4 oz. " "	18/-
8 oz. Jars, ½ doz.	15/-
8 oz. " per doz.	30/-
16 oz. " ½ doz.	27/-
16 oz. " per doz.	54/-

MARMITE

AGENTS :

SCOTLAND AND FOUR NORTHERN COUNTIES: D. Macaulay, Ltd., 99, Glassford Street, Glasgow: IRELAND: Hayward & Mageean, 7, Bedford Street, Belfast, and 32, Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.

MARMITE FOOD EXTRACT CO., LTD.

Mincing Lane House, 59, Eastcheap,
London, E.C.3.

Your own name
printed on label



A Tower of Strength

"EDME"
EXTRACT OF MALT
WITH
COD LIVER OIL

A perfect blend of Malt Extract made from selected barleys only and the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil obtainable. Best that science and money can produce.

Guaranteed absolutely pure
and free from preservatives.

Write for full particulars and prices.

EDME LTD.

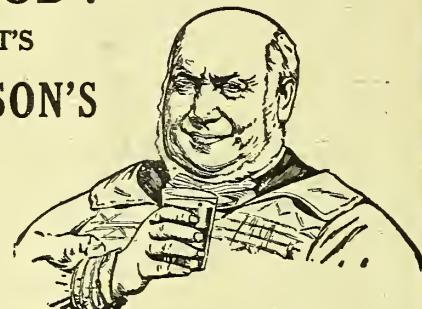
122 Regent Street, LONDON, W.1.

Telegraphic Address:
"Edme, Piccy, London."

Telephone No.:
Regent 6719.

GOOD !

IT'S
MASON'S



MASON'S
EXTRACT OF HERBS
FOR PRIME BEER
KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

*Please send for Price List and
Particulars of Window Display Terms.*

NEWBALL & MASON, Ltd., Nottingham

A jar or two of thick, creamy

NEW ZEALAND
Imperial Bee Honey

shown on your counter, will begin a steady and increasing sale. Once your customers try it, they keep ordering, and, more, they tell their friends about it.

CASES per dozen, carriage paid.

48/1's	Glass Screw-top Jars	at	14/-
48 $\frac{1}{2}$'s	"	at	8/6
48/1's	Monopots	-	12/6
48 $\frac{1}{2}$'s	"	-	7/3

GUARANTEED PURE and WITHOUT PRESERVATIVES, rich in Vitamin B, all nutriment, easily digested and mildly laxative.

*If you cannot obtain supplies
through your Wholesalers, write to :*

A. J. Mills & Co., Ltd.
14 Tooley Street, London, S.E.1



So A POSTER *that will sell*

We think you will agree that the new Wincarnis poster, illustrated above, is an attractive and forceful design that should prove a valuable sales-help. It is printed in 13 colours and is now being displayed on most of the principal hoardings of Great Britain, where it will be well supported by a 16-sheet poster printed in 9 colours. It will be to your advantage to provide a final and definite "reminder" to this publicity by displaying Wincarnis prominently in your Pharmacy window.

WINCARNIS

COLEMAN & CO. LTD.
Wincarnis Works, Norwich

PURE MALT EXTRACT

with FINEST

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

The Brand that does not separate nor crystallize.

Your own name and address on labels. In English jars, etc. Direct from the actual manufacturers.

THE BRITISH DIAMALT COMPANY
SAWBRIDGEWORTH HERTS.

LOFOT MOUNTAIN BRAND COD LIVER OIL

Entirely manufactured in LOFOTEN by the most modern methods, securing the highest percentage of A and D vitamins.

SOME REASONS WHY IT IS BEST

USUALLY water and blubber particles are left to settle out, after the manufacturing process has been completed. Such impurities attack the quality of the oil from the very beginning. They are removed from LOFOT MOUNTAIN BRAND during manufacture. This oil is ready for the market within 24 hours of the fish being caught. Free fatty acids are limited to a minimum.

May we send you a sample and quotation? Stocks will shortly be available in this country.

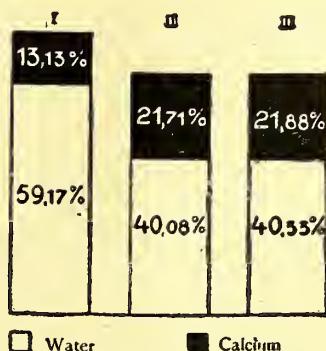
F. W. BERK & CO., LTD.
106 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.



Norwegian Medicinal Cod Liver Oil

*Growth-Promoting
Anti - rachitic*

The remarkable results obtained by modern vitamin research have led to a worldwide record-breaking consumption of Norwegian Medicinal Cod Liver Oil.



The diagrams reproduced here-with cover experiments made on six animals during a period of eight weeks. The first lot (I) was put on a ricket-promoting diet. The second and third lots (II, III) were given the same

diet, with the addition of a daily dose of two milligrammes of Norwegian cod liver oil. The diagrams show the composition of the animals' bone substance at the end of the period.

MALT EXTRACT

MALT & OIL

The No Trouble Malt Extract

The Malt that cannot crystallise.

We are constantly receiving unsolicited testimonials regarding the quality of our Products. All our Customers are satisfied.

Are you as well satisfied with your present supply?

Write us for samples and prices.

JEFFREYS MILLER & Co., Ltd.
LEYLAND MILLS, WIGAN.

Phone :
WIGAN 327.

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(BLACK OR WHITE)
Packed
LEONA'S
LATEST
SELLER

WRITE
FOR
SAMPLES
AND
PRICES

A. S. PRICE & CO. Ltd.
BLACKHEATH, BIRMINGHAM

The only perfect Port Style British Wine is
GALISTA
(Pure Grape Red)

Price in bulk 8/- per gallon—in bottle 20/- per dozen.
Perfect keeping properties without preservatives. The finest known basis for Tonic and Malt Wines of any kind.

Also **GALISTA MEAT AND MALT WINE** supplied ready for bottling as a Tonic Wine 12/- per gallon. Can be put up bottled under special labels and wrappers. Prices on application.

And **GALISTA ORANGE QUININE** B.P., 9/6 per gallon.

GALE LISTER & CO., LTD., LEEDS

Tonic Wine Producers to the Trade.

Telegrams: "Vinyard, Leeds." Phone: 28521 (6 lines)

A SAFE RECOMMENDATION
You can safely recommend NEAVE'S FOOD to all your customers and be sure of giving complete satisfaction.

Endorsed by Doctors and Nurses; recommended by thousands of Mothers all over the world.

*Write for free Advertising Literature
to Neave's Food Ltd., Fordingbridge.*

**Neave's
Food**

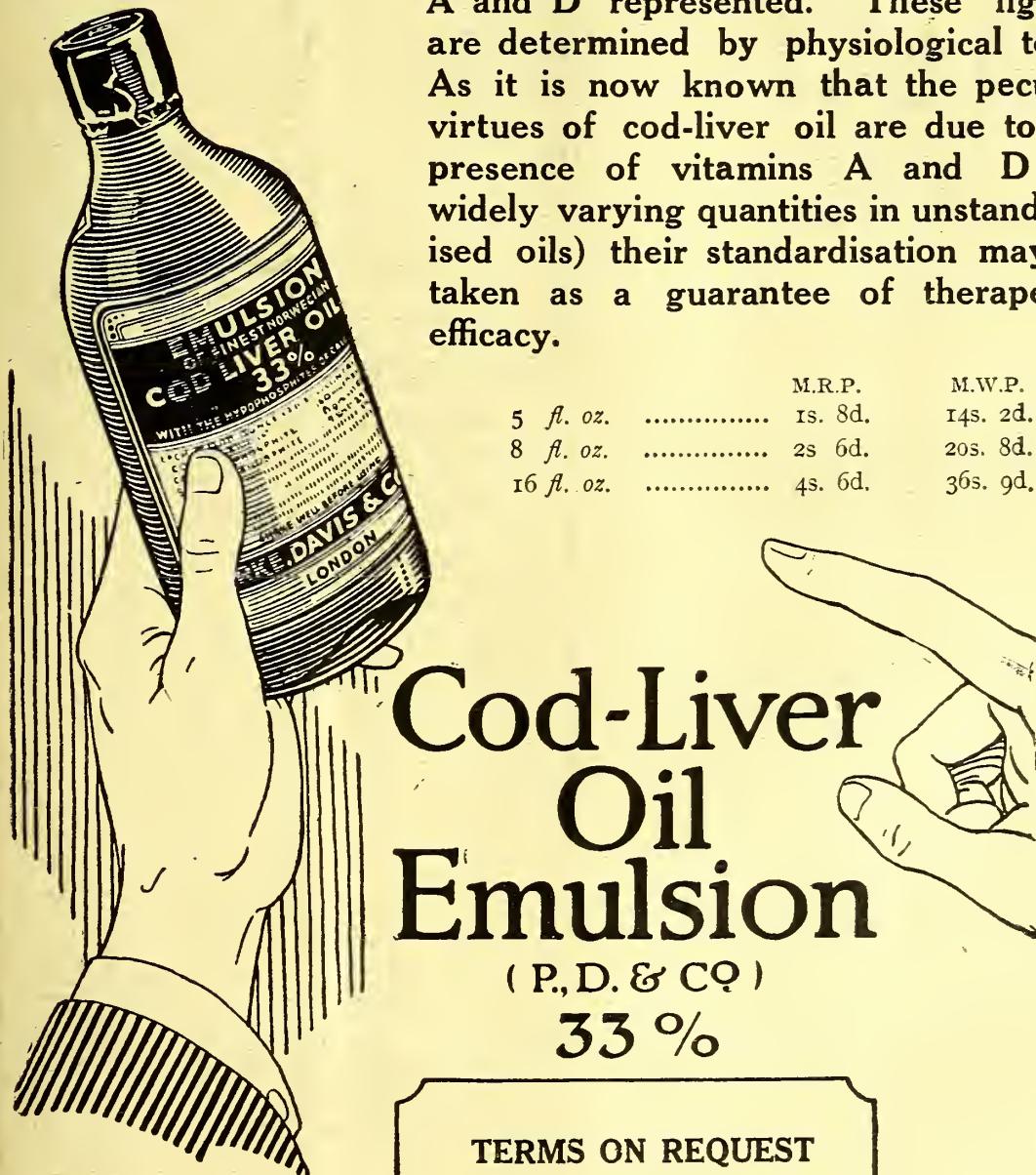
The Emulsion with a Guarantee

Each bottle of Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, 33%, bears a label giving the minimum number of units of vitamins A and D represented. These figures are determined by physiological tests. As it is now known that the peculiar virtues of cod-liver oil are due to the presence of vitamins A and D (in widely varying quantities in unstandardised oils) their standardisation may be taken as a guarantee of therapeutic efficacy.

	M.R.P.	M.W.P.
5 fl. oz.	1s. 8d.	14s. 2d.
8 fl. oz.	2s 6d.	20s. 8d.
16 fl. oz.	4s. 6d.	36s. 9d.

**Cod-Liver
Oil
Emulsion**
(P. D. & CO.)
33 %

TERMS ON REQUEST



CURASOL

The Original

Boric Socks

FIXED SELLING PRICE 4½d. pair.

COST 3/- doz.

SIX DOZ. LOTS 34/6 per gross.

Distributing Agents :—

ENGLAND & WALES :—

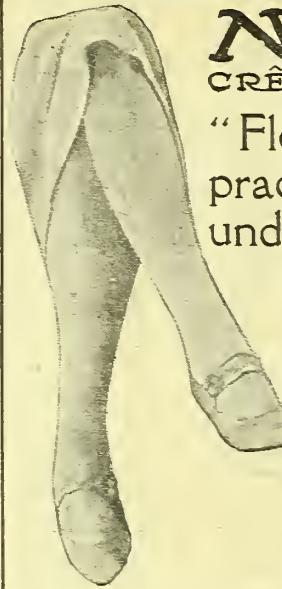
SANGERS, 42a Hampstead Rd.,
London, N.W.1

SCOTLAND :—

MUNRO, M'LAREN & SUTHERLAND
17 Cadogan St., Glasgow.

For Sample Pair (state size) send P.C. to

The Curasol Sock Co.
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NORVIC
CRÈPE BANDAGE

“Flesh Colour”—
practically invisible
under silk stockings

Ladies prefer them for
their comfort and unob-
trusiveness. Hygienic,
washable, rubberless
and self-adjusting, they
are the recognised pre-
ventative and remedy
for varicose veins.



Made in 2", 2½", 3", 3½" and 4" widths.
In sealed packages.

Sole Manufacturers :

GROUT & CO., LTD.
35 Wood St., London, E.C.2

(Stocked by all Wholesalers)

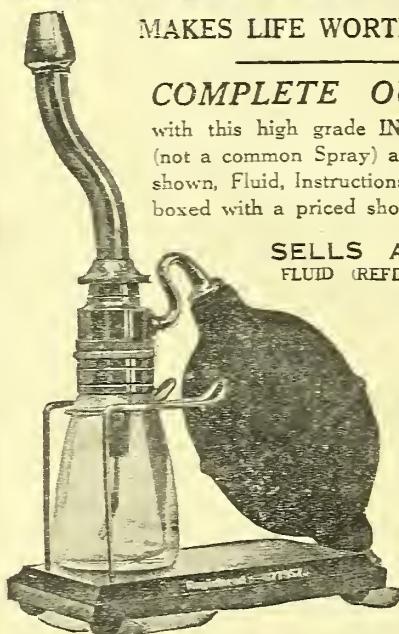
ZEALS ASTHMA FLUID

MAKES LIFE WORTH LIVING

COMPLETE OUTFITS

with this high grade INSTRUMENT
(not a common Spray) and Stand as
shown, Fluid, Instructions, &c., neatly
boxed with a priced show ticket.

SELLS AT 25/-
FLUID (REFILLS), 5/-



Thousands
in use in
all parts of
the World.

Write for
terms and
booklets,
or order
through
Whole-
saler.

ZEALS ASTHMA FLUID & ATOMIZER CO., LTD.
84 Uphill Park Road, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Dr. SCHOLL'S ZINO PADS

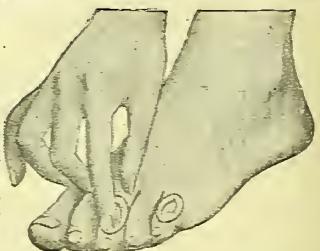
For Corns, Bunions,
and Callouses.

Being simple to apply, effectual
in use and heavily advertised,
they have secured the major
part of the enormous and
increasing demand for corn,
bunion and callous remedies.

Put one on—the
pain is gone.

Dr. Scholl's Zino Pads remove the cause, prevent all chafing and
rubbing, are self adhesive—require no strapping—are applied in three
seconds and do not come off even when bathing. Retail price per box 13/-.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
The SCHOLL MFG. CO., LTD., Granville Square, London, W.C.1



SOLD ON QUALITY ALONE
BY OVER 3,500
PHARMACISTS

SAMPLES AND
PRICE LIST
GRATIS

FOR SAFETY'S SAKE
ELARCO MAKE

THE
ALL
BRITISH
SURGICAL
RUBBER GOODS
THE LONDON RUBBER CO.
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We hold large stocks for prompt delivery, and can cover you for future requirements.

Get our Current Prices at once.

NEWBERYS

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CARDIFF : Clerkenwell 0423.
Crichton Place, Cardiff 2374.

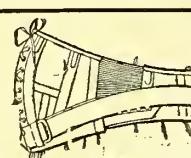
LIVERPOOL :
School Lane, Royal 743.

"Wimaco" Specialities, British and Best. INFANTS' TRUSSES and UMBILICAL BELTS

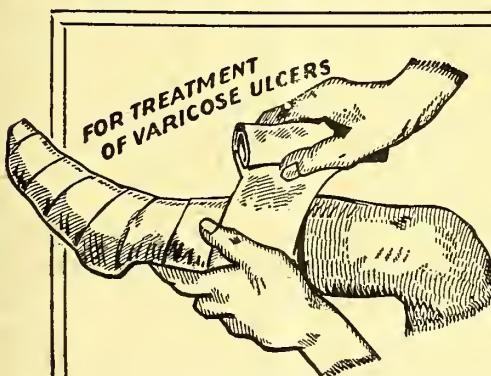
INSIST ON WIMACO MONARCH SEAL BRAND (Regd.). THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR WIMACO.
WINCHESTER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX



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HOBSON,
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"DOMEN" BELTS
SINGLE BELT SUPPLIED.
All sizes in stock ready for delivery per
return. List and Terms on application.
Catalogues supplied free for distribution.
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VARICOSAN-BANDAGE (VARIX-SANARE)

An effective, absolutely simple, cheap dressing,
for the cure of varicose ulcers. Used by thou-
sands of physicians with success all over the world.

ASK FOR PARTICULARS TO YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.
Sole Concessionnaire for Great Britain & Colonies, U.S.A., China & Japan

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*Safety at last
with
"Taylor's
"Emergoplast"*

*The Ready-for-use Wound Dressing
Free Samples and Prices on application*

*Edward Taylor Ltd.
Salford & London*

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LINE
WORTH
RECOMMENDING

BACKED BY A
REPUTATION
of 50 years

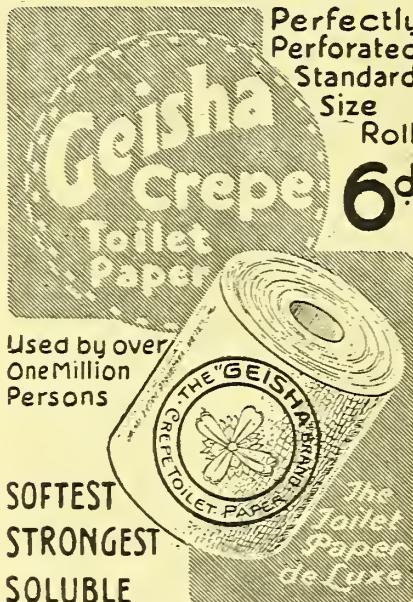
*Chemists can offer
Rendell's Soluble Quinine
Pessaries
with complete confidence*

The Public know Rendell's
Pessaries. It is a line
tested and proved in
all parts of the world.

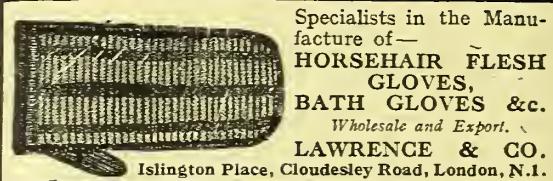
Every Genuine
box bears
W.J. Rendell's
Autograph Trade
Mark.

W. J. Rendell
LONDON.

*Inventor and
Sale Maker*



Sample Roll, prices and terms, from—
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Obtainable from all Wholesale Factors.



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ABDOMINAL BELTS, SPRING TRUSSES, ELASTIC
BAND TRUSSES, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, &c.
Phone: Syd. 517.] Wholesale & Export only. [Est. 1903.
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BUY YOUR
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PILL TUBES
PLAIN, CORKED & CAPPED
AND

VACUUM FLASKS
AT LOWEST PRICES

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J. PILLISCHER
88, New Bond St., W.1.
The "International" Microscope
IMPROVED MODEL
2 Eye Pieces. $\frac{5}{8}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$ Object Glass.
Magnifying Power 50 to 420 diams.
In case with lock and key.
Sent free to any part of the World on remittance of
£14 : 6 : 0
"The Lancet" says:
"We can conscientiously recommend it to all who really want a useful instrument."
Enquiries invited for all other kinds of Microscopes, Optical and other scientific instruments.
15 GOLD MEDALS
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Best sellers The public is asking for **ZEAL**

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS
because they are:-

GUARANTEED TO STAY ACCURATE CONSISTENTLY ADVERTISED

Made by
ZEAL

—the name the public knows.

G. H. ZEAL, LTD.
75 & 77, St. John St., London, E.C.1.



The excellence of

any article lies in the efficiency with which it performs its functions, and articles manufactured specially for one purpose are more efficient than those "Jack-of-all-trades" for which exaggerated claims are made.

THAT IS WHY THE

TOWN TALK **LIQUID SILVER POLISH** **& SILVER PLATE CLOTH**

have, for over 20 years, earned tribute from craftsmen in silverware, and to-day for cleaning and polishing silver and E.P. Ware, are most in demand by discriminating housewives.

"Town Talk" is prepared specially for cleaning and polishing Silver and E.P. Ware. It does not contain acids, grit or ammonia. It is harmless to the finest surface and indescribably easy and clean to use.

Silversmiths and Housewives say "Town Talk" is unrivalled.

Do you sell "Town Talk"?

It yields a generous profit.

ORDER FROM

J. WOOLLEY, SONS & CO., Ltd., MANCHESTER.
AYTON, SAUNDERS & CO., Ltd., LIVERPOOL.
EVANS, SONS, LESCHER & WEBB, Ltd., LIVERPOOL.
MAY, ROBERTS & CO., Ltd., LONDON.

Samples for free distribution, and full propaganda matter from the sole makers:

Town Talk Polish Co.
(SERVICE DEPARTMENT),
Whitby St., Bradford Road, Manchester.



KING'S THE SHOPFITTERS

Fluted or Fret Cut PLAIN PEDESTALS

As Illustration	No. O.K. 202		
Size	Price each	Size	Price each
6"	1 10	6"	1 1
9"	2 6	9"	1 4
12"	3 0	12"	1 7
15"	3 6	15"	1 10
18"	4 3	18"	2 2
24"	6 6	24"	2 7

J. C. KING'S
"Tryplex" Oak

Display Stand No. OK 214A

18" High Complete with 3 first

Quality Glass Ovals 12" x 9" 13/6

Ditto but 4 Tier, Complete with 4
Glass Ovals 12" x 9" 17/6.

First Quality Glass Ovals,
Polished Edges.

12" x 9" 2/3 Each 18" x 12" 5/- Each
16" x 9" 3/3 " 20" x 15" 8/- "

Ins.	Doz.	Ins.	Doz.	Ins.	Doz.
2 1/2	5 9	10	22 0	18	46 0
4	8 9	12	26 0	20	52 0
6	10 0	14	31 6		
8	14 9	16	42 0	24	67 8

Send at once for our Up-to-Date List of Fittings, No. 608, CH, post free

J. C. KING, Ltd., The Chemists' Shopfitters
42-60 GOSWELL ROAD, E.C.1

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SEND YOUR
ENLARGING
COPYING, NEGATIVE MAKING,
LANTERN SLIDES,
DEVELOPING
And VELOX PRINTING ORDERS
— TO US —

All work received by the mid-day post is finished and despatched the same day.
Service. Quality. Speed always.

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THE
**"OXON
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A Cash Till of sound design,
in Solid Mahogany.

Size - - - 20" x 11" x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Rolls 5" wide.

£7 : 4 : 0

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LONDON - E.O.1

WE GIVE THE FINEST QUALITY
VELOX D. & P. SERVICE.

**POSTCARD ENLARGEMENTS
PER RETURN OF POST**

2/- for 1 doz. 1/3 for $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 3d. for single.
OFF ONE NEGATIVE.

Special lines in cheap enlargements with show material.
Unique advertising scheme. Write for list and particulars.

A. J. SHAWYER & CO.
12 WOOD STREET - SWINDON, WILTS.

PHOTO WALLETS

A speciality of ours

SAMPLES AND PRICES
ON APPLICATION

BIRMINGHAM ENVELOPE CO.

LIMITED
7 MARY ANN STREET - BIRMINGHAM

CELLOPHANE

The ideal transparent wrapping absolutely harmless, air and grease proof, as used by all the leading Perfumers, Soap Manufacturers, etc., etc., for wrapping Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Puffs, Soothers, Tooth Brushes and all Articles of Toilet.

Cellophane can be had in sheets, all sizes and colours; also in the shape of Bags, Discs, Envelopes, printed or not, allowing the contents to be seen by transparency.

Cellophane wrapped goods look better—keep better—sell better.

Cellophane protects, beautifies and adds the quality touch.

Prices, Samples and Particulars from

The CELLOPHANE COMPANY
7, 8 and 9 Bird Street, LONDON, W.1

Also 305-7 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.
35 MILLER STREET, GLASGOW.

Why not an "Oddment" or "Yellow Ticket" Sale

to clear those "job" lines?

List No C.D. 979 of Tickets and Posters specially prepared for this purpose sent free on request.

Dudley & Company, Limited,
558/576, Holloway Rd London N.7
City Showrooms: 65, Fore St. E.C.2

VISSKAP
BOTTLE CAPS

The
ORIGINAL-BEST
and
ONLY BRITISH MADE.
SELF-FIXING, HERMETIC,
TRANSPARENT, OPAQUE, COLOURED
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

VISCOSE DEV.CO LTD. BROMLEY KENT.

Collapsible Tubes



SERVICE.

QUALITY.

PRICE.

FOR THE BEST GO TO BETTS'.

Best Service. Best Quality. Best Price.

NOW! is the Wise Buyers' Opportunity.

Betts & Co. Ltd.
1, Wharf Rd., City Rd.
London, N.1.
Established 1857.

**A STRAIGHT 6d., 9d. & 1/- LINE
THAT NO ONE IS ALLOWED TO CUT.**

The Ink is right and terms are right.
The sale increases every year, proving
its popularity with the Trade and Public.

**RECOMMEND
JOHN BOND'S
CRYSTAL PALACE
MARKING INK**

Established 125 years, in the Reign of King George III.
6d. size 4/3 per doz., 9d. size 6/- per doz.
1/- size 8/- per doz.

Showing Retailers 30% on turnover on the
6d. size, and 33½% on the 9d. and 1/- sizes.

A Linen Stretcher and Special Marking
Pen given with the 9d. and 1/- sizes.

WHOLESALE TERMS:

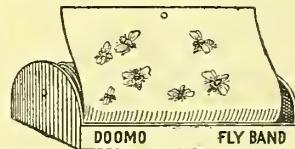
MINIMUM—1 gross 6d., 44/-, or mixed order to same value,
1 gross 1/-, 80/- subject to customary discount on quantities.

9d. Bijou Cabinets 60/- per gross net.

CARRIAGE PAID on parcels of £2 4s. Od. and upwards.
When ordering, please specify if HEAT OR NON-HEAT is required.

23 YEARS ON THE P.A.T.A.

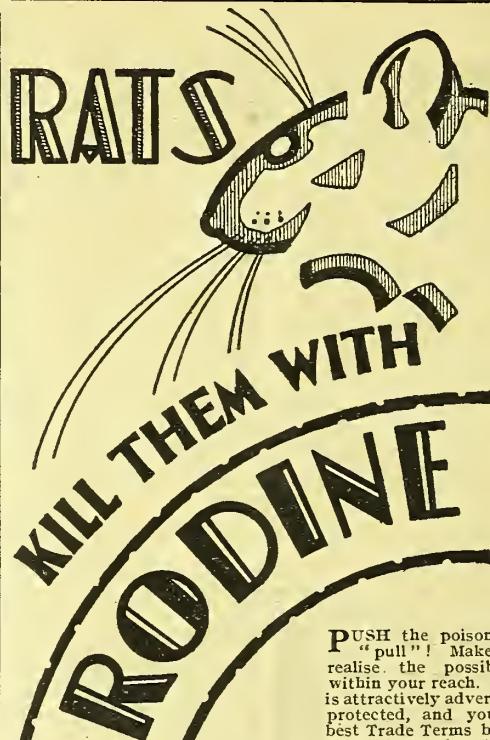
Manufactory : 75, Southgate Rd., London, N.1



**THE DOOM
OF THE FLY**

"DOOMO" FLY BAND,
wide and long,
also narrower one.

SMITH & CO.,
DOOMO WORKS, NEWARK.



PUSH the poison with the
"pull"! Make sure you
realise the possible profits
within your reach. RODINE
is attractively advertised, price
protected, and you can get
best Trade Terms by ordering
direct from the Sole Maker
and Proprietor—

HARLEY Manufacturing Chemist **PERTH, Scotland**

DEAD RATS AND LIVE PROFITS by pushing
FARMER'S "BAITED" RAT PASTE



FREDK. FARMER & CO., 1a COLLEGE LANE, LONDON, E.9

.....**Sherleys**.....



LACTOL &c.

(P.A.T.A.)

of profit for the retailer, and the terms on which they are supplied preclude any possibility of loss. We have an excellent range of literature and show cards, and do all in our power to assist chemists by referring mail customers to them.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

A. F. SHERLEY & CO., LTD., 18 MARSHALSEE ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.1.

Tel. No. : Hop 1897.

Telegrams: "Sherleydom, London."

RASEVAN THE
(REGD.) MOTH KILLER

RETAILS AT 1/- PER BLOCK.

For Trade Terms apply—
Norman Evans & Rais Ltd. 50 ELLESMORE STREET,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

A well-advertised line

showing a PROFIT of **38%**



One in every four of your adult customers is a prospective buyer of Bob Martin's Tasteless Condition Powders. Recommendations from Fanciers and weekly advertisements in the Daily Mail, etc., have created a big demand.

Send your order to-day.

Your wholesale houses can supply.

**BOB MARTIN'S
TASTELESS
CONDITION POWDERS**

Since 1892 the Best-known Doggie Remedy.
BOB MARTIN LTD., SOUTHPORT, LANCS.

LIQUID

Sterns B.P.

is guaranteed to be the finest quality of Liquid Paraffin produced. It has the patronage of the largest wholesalers, the recommendation of the Medical profession, and is used in the principal Hospitals in preference to all other kinds.

STERNS
LTD.
80 Royal London House,
Finsbury Square,
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PARAFFIN

PETROLEUM JELLY

Finest Qualities of White, Lemon, Yellow and Red for all Pharmaceutical purposes.

WE ALSO INVITE YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR:—

Liquid Paraffin
All Gravities
Castor Oil
Colza Oil
Cotton Oil
Linseed Oil
Rosin
(French and American)
Turpentine
Olive Oil
Sperm Oil
Etc., etc.

THE FINEST

ADEPS LANÆ

B.P.

Hydrous (Wool Fat) Anhydrous

IS PURCHASED FROM

CRODA LIMITED

**RAWCLIFFE BRIDGE,
GOOLE, YORKS.**

Telephone: SNAITH 34.
Telegrams: CRODA, GOOLE.

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LUBRICATING OILS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLES ON REQUEST

**JAMES ARNOTT
& SONS, Ltd.**

Arnoco House, Quayside
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GLASS BOTTLES

Large Stocks of PHIALS, PANEL FLATS, COUGH MIXTURE PANELS, MEXICAN FLATS, CANNON ESSENCES, &c., at low prices.

Write for Prices to—

FREDK. YOULDON (Formerly Proprietor of E. Youldon.
Established 1840.)
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Phone: London Wall 3529.

Telegrams: "Youldon, Ave, London."

Glass Bottles

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MEDICALS, PANELS, VIALS, POISONS, GRADUATED MEASURES.

Sample Oils for Oilmen. Ink, Gum, Varnish, Sauce, Furniture Cream, etc.

We make every description of bottle and can meet all your requirements. Our Bottles are British—and Best!

We invite
your enquiries.

FREDERICK HAMPSON

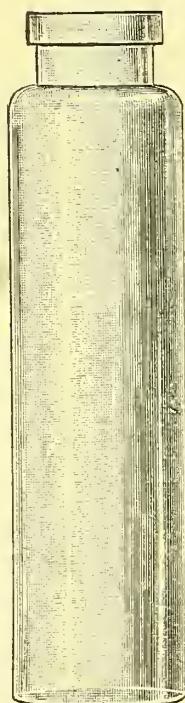
Perseverance Glass Works
Duncan Street, SALFORD.

Telephone :
1018 Trafford Park.

Telegrams :
"Attention, Salford."

DOUBLE VV BRAND VIALS

British made on British Machines.
NOT MOULDED.
Accurately made with Flat Bottoms.



Enquiries Invited.

GLASS PRODUCTS LTD.

125 High Road, E. Finchley,
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Tel. No.: Finchley 3244.

The unique experience of our Works, established in the year 1815, is embodied in our well-known

Self-Fixing, Hermetically Closing

BOTTLE-CAPS

("WALO" BRAND)

Immediate Delivery



When wet.

White and
all Colours.

Opaque and
Transparent.

All sizes.



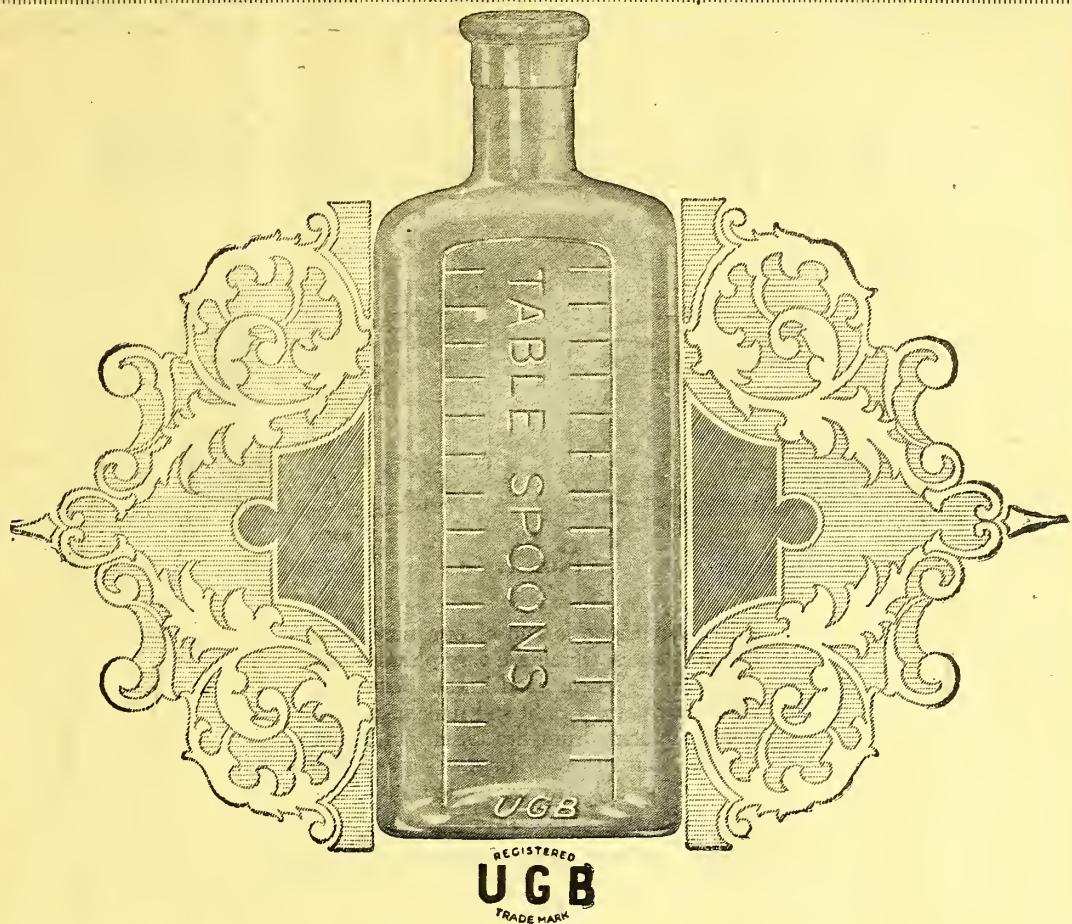
When dry.

Obtainable only from—

BRUCE, DAWSON & CO.

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Telephone: Clerkenwell 4857. Telegrams: "Brudako Ave London."



Well Balanced

WITHOUT looking for the U.G.B. mark on the base of the U.G.B. medical bottle you can immediately recognise its superiority. At a glance you note the clean crystal clarity of the glass, its perfect moulding and clearly defined graduations. And in actual use you will find them the strongest and of the most accurate capacity you can obtain.

Every time you order medical bottles specify U.G.B.

UNITED GLASS BOTTLE
MANUFACTURERS • LIMITED

The largest manufacturers of Glass Bottles in Europe.

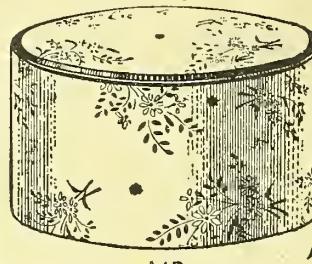
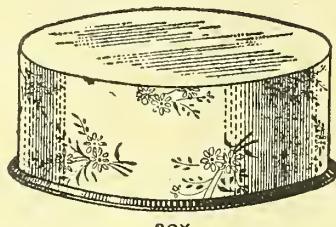
Head Offices:

40/43 NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone:
Central 8080 (10 lines).

Telegrams:
"Unglaboman, Strand, London."

BOXES THE BEST BUYERS BUY



No. 1.

Illustrated above is one of our new Face Powder Boxes, which are very pleasing and attractive. When filled these Boxes are absolutely powder tight and remain so until the parchment drum has been punctured by the purchaser. Samples and Prices gladly sent on request.

NOTE ITS GOOD POINTS

1	Flanged bottom which enables lid to be taken off easily.	1
2	Deep Lid which shows the attractive paper to advantage.	2
3	Transparent or Parchment Drum, making the Box powder tight.	3
4	Domed and Reinforced Top.	4

FACTORIES:

Wheatbridge Mills.
Holmebrook Works.
Walton Works.
Portland Works.

Telephone:
Chesterfield 2105.

Robinson & Sons, Ltd.

Manufacturers of Round, Oval, Square and Folding Cardboard Boxes,

**Chesterfield
& London**

Robinsons
of Chesterfield
Cardboard
Boxes

Telegraphic Address:
"Boxes, Chesterfield."

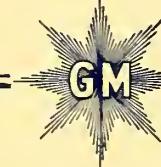
MAKES BETTER TABLETS



ASPIRGRAN
is
PURE ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID
(ASPIRIN) B.P.
in
GRANULAR FORM

SIMPLE TO USE - All that is necessary is to make a dry mix with whatever other ingredients you generally use, then feed straight into the machine

**YOU WILL APPRECIATE THE
SAVING OF
TIME - SPACE - PLANT - LABOUR**



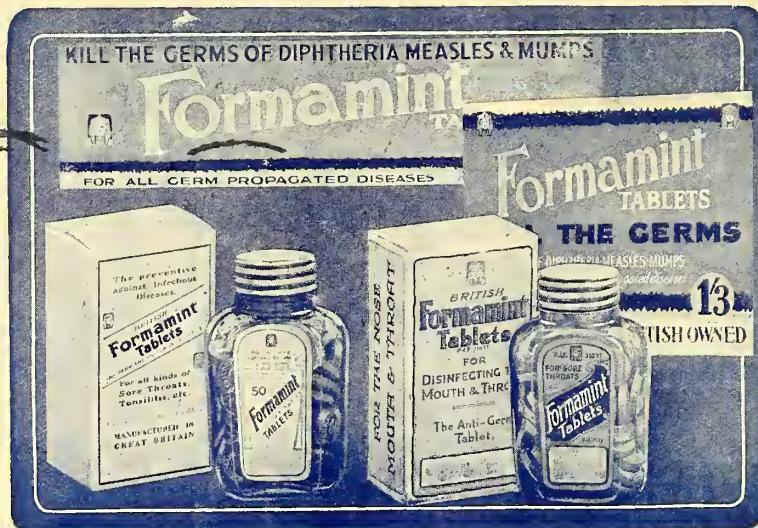
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The
GRAESSER-MONSANTO
CHEMICAL WORKS
LIMITED
Ruabon N. Wales.

(REGISTERED)

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With the coming of Autumn there is always a demand for oral antiseptics, sore throat remedies and preventives



Style 2

Style 1

FORMAMINT TABLETS

Very finely compressed, these tablets may be sucked to a wafer without crumbling.

Bottles of 50— 6/6 dozen 75/- gross

Smart new show material as illustrated. Amber "coffin" shaped bottles, two styles to select from.

ARTHUR H COX & CO LTD
Manufacturing Chemists
BRIGHTON ENGLAND

WYLEYS'

PHARMACEUTICALS.

PEARL, GELATINE & SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
TROPELS (Registered).

Wyleys Limited, Coventry.

Price Lists
on Application.

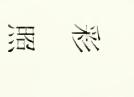
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Unit : _____

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